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**Yamasaki et al.**

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(54) **SPECIMEN TRANSPORTER, SPECIMEN TESTING SYSTEM AND SPECIMEN TRANSPORTING METHOD**

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**G01N 33/487** (2006.01)  
**G01N 35/00** (2006.01)

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(58) **Field of Classification Search**

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USPC ..... 436/43, 46, 47, 48, 63, 164; 422/63, 65, 422/68.1, 82.05; 435/287.1, 287.3, 288.7  
See application file for complete search history.

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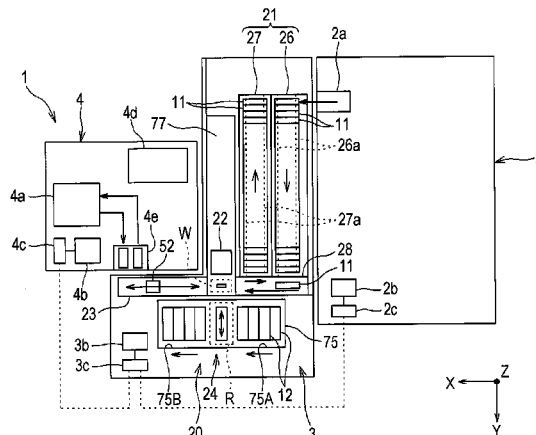
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(57) **ABSTRACT**

A specimen transporter for transporting a specimen plate to a specimen imaging apparatus, where one side of the smearing plate is a smearing surface. The specimen transporter including a specimen transport section that transports the specimen plate to the specimen imaging apparatus. A posture changing section receives the specimen plate from the specimen imaging apparatus with the smearing surface facing upward, and changes the posture of the specimen plate so that one end side in a longitudinal direction of the received specimen plate is positioned above the other end side. A specimen inserting section inserts the specimen plate, having the changed posture, into a plate storage rack.

**20 Claims, 23 Drawing Sheets**



# US 9,157,925 B2

Page 2

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FIG. 1

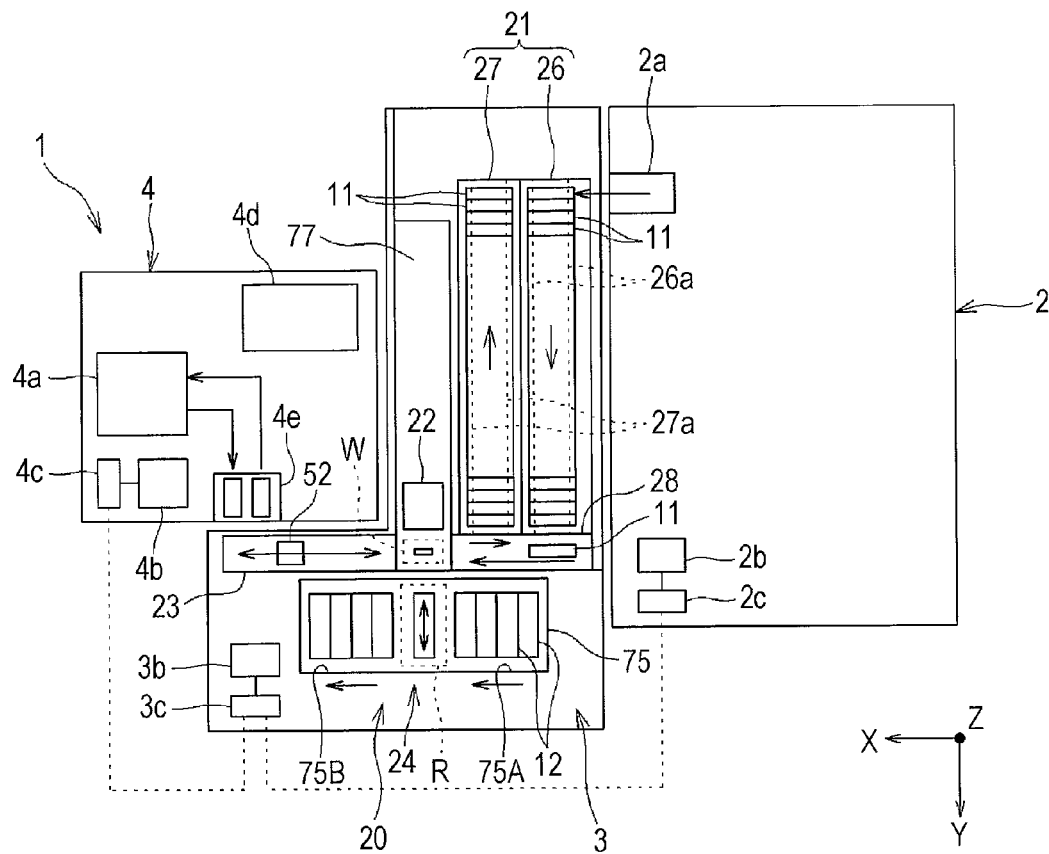
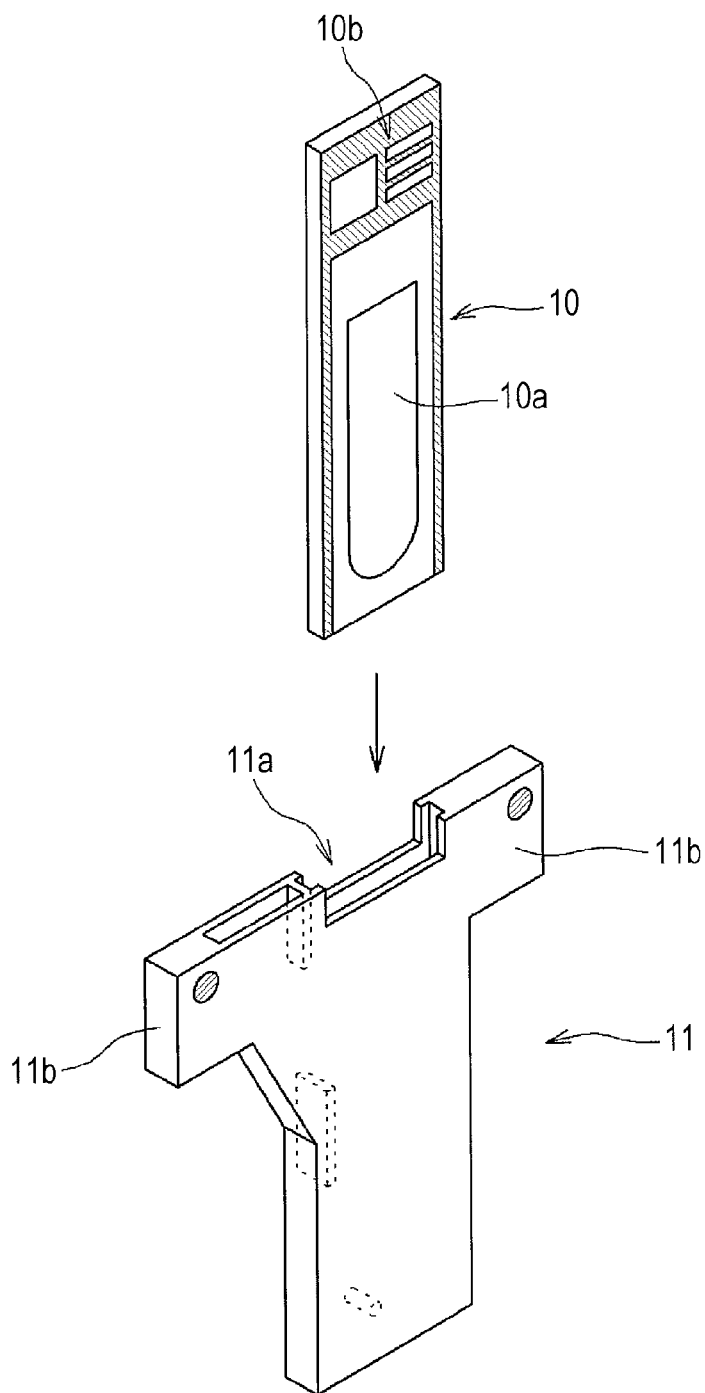
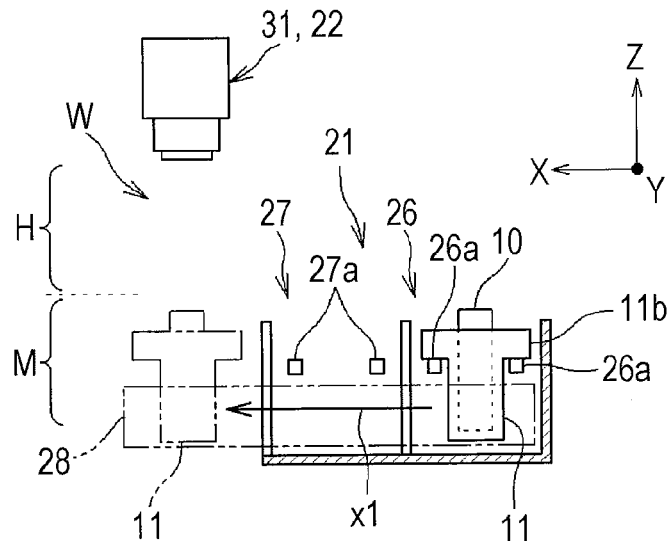


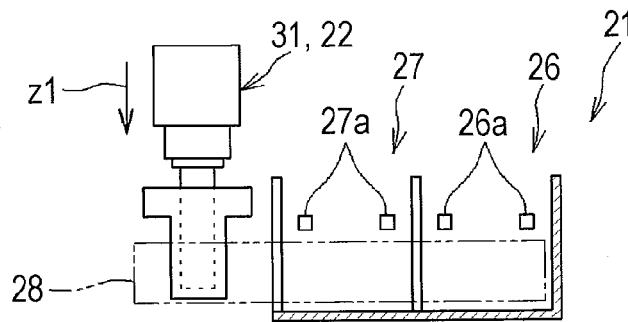
FIG. 2



**FIG. 3A**



**FIG. 3B**



**FIG. 3C**

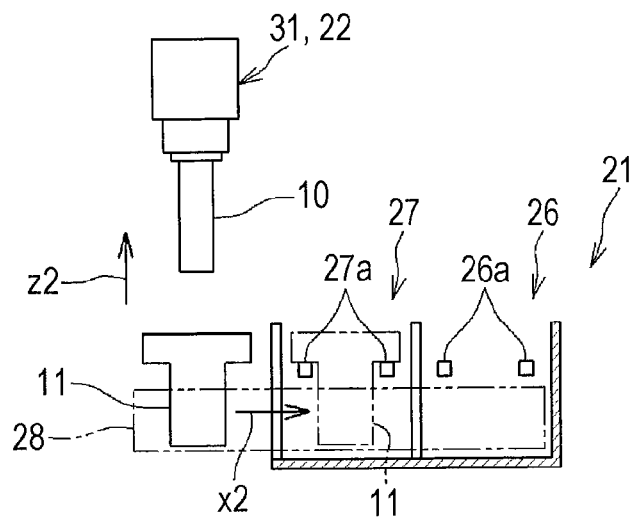
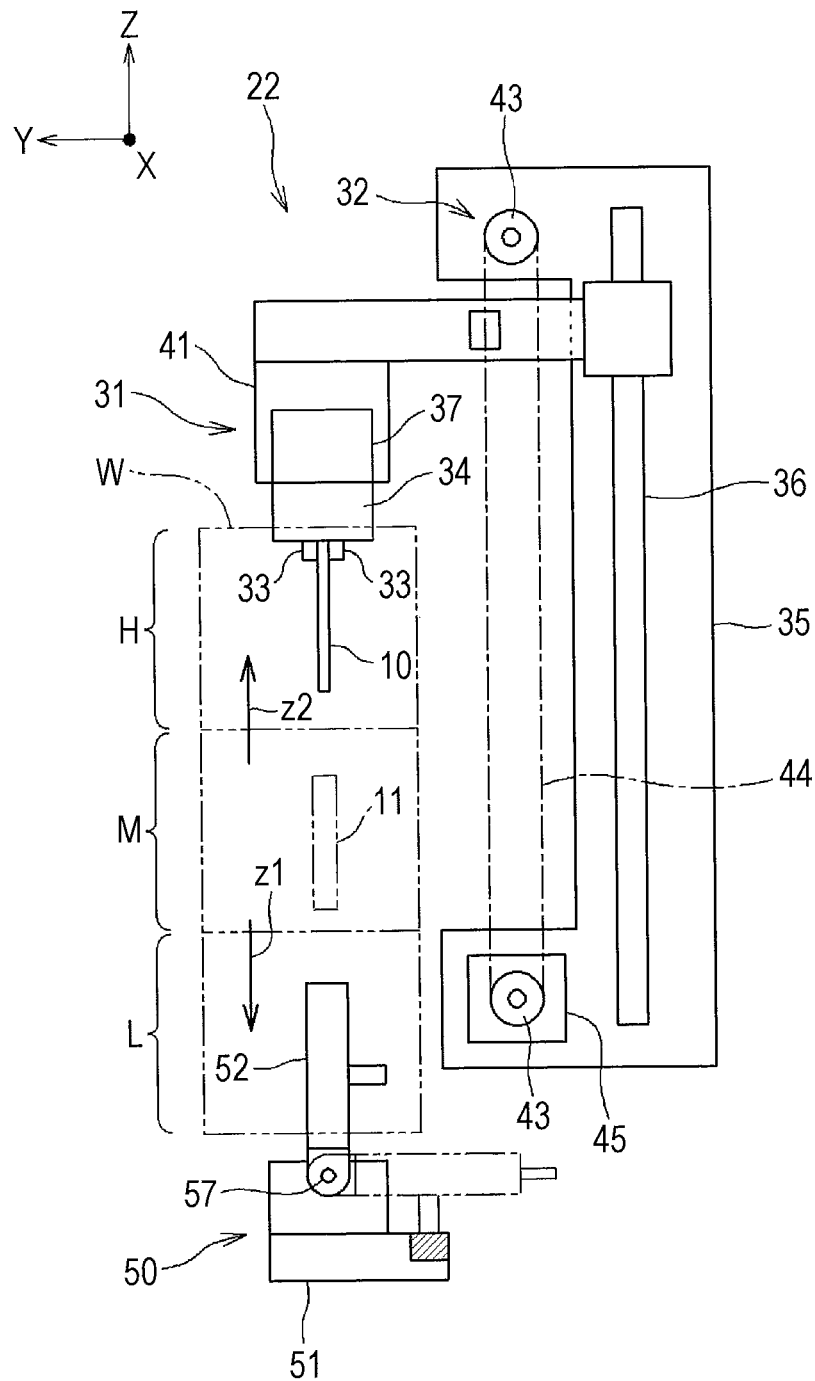
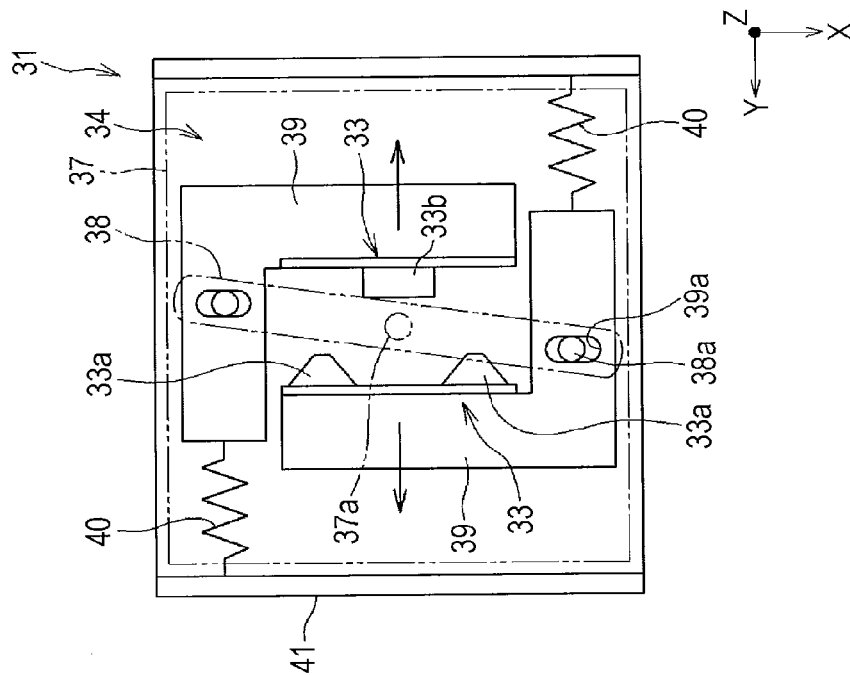


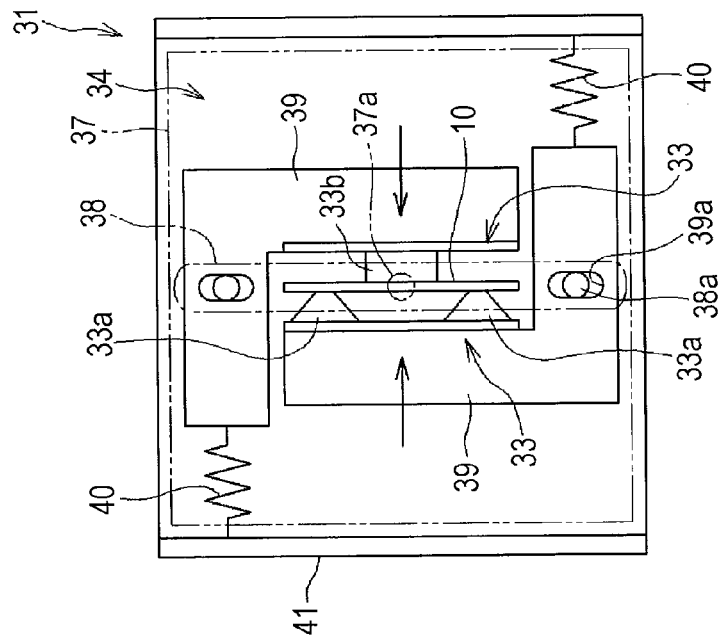
FIG. 4



**FIG. 5B**



**FIG. 5A**







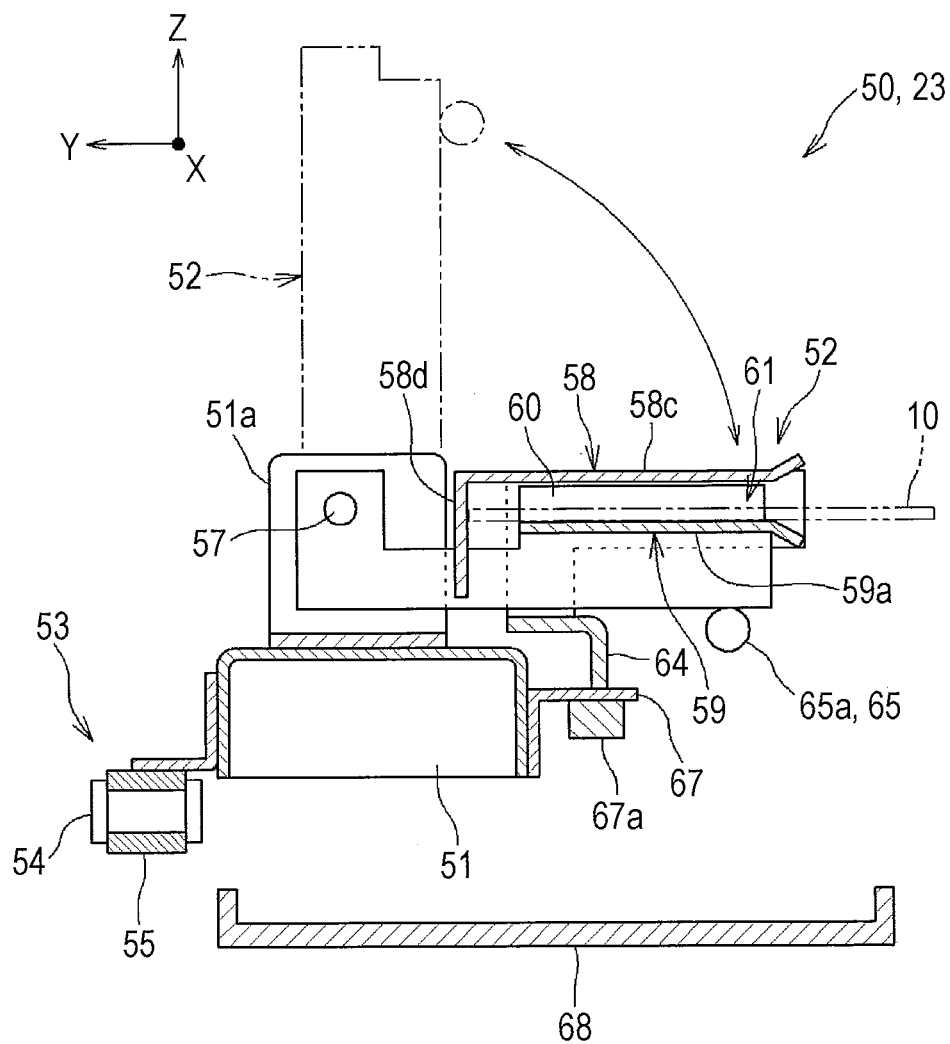


FIG. 8A

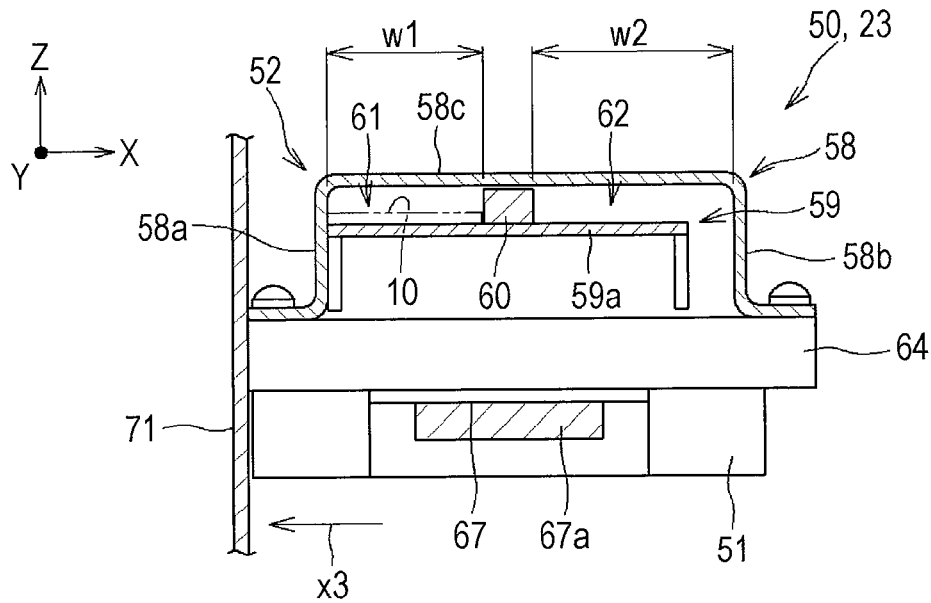


FIG. 8B

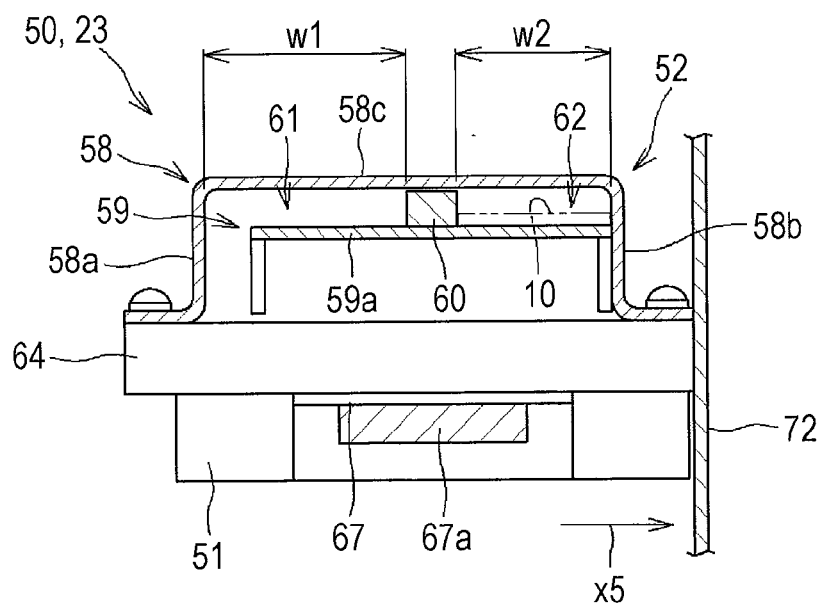




FIG. 10A

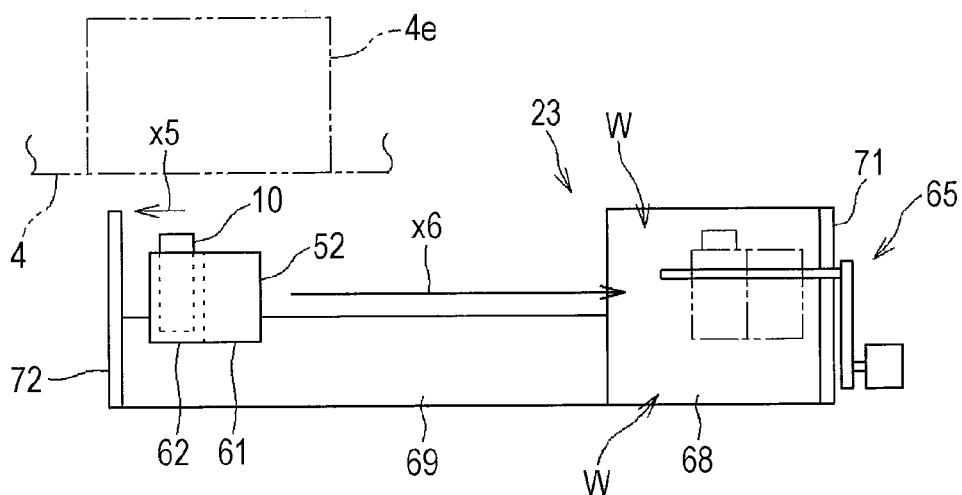


FIG. 10B

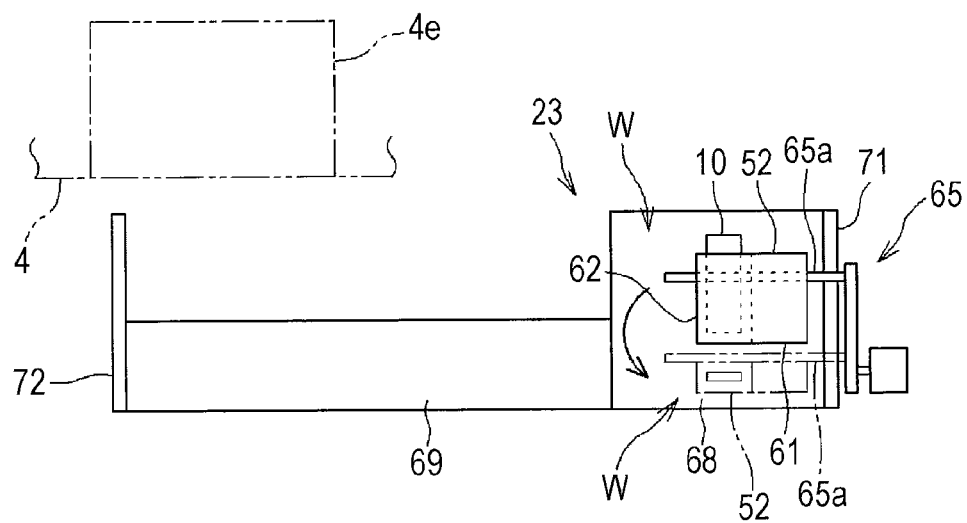


FIG. 11

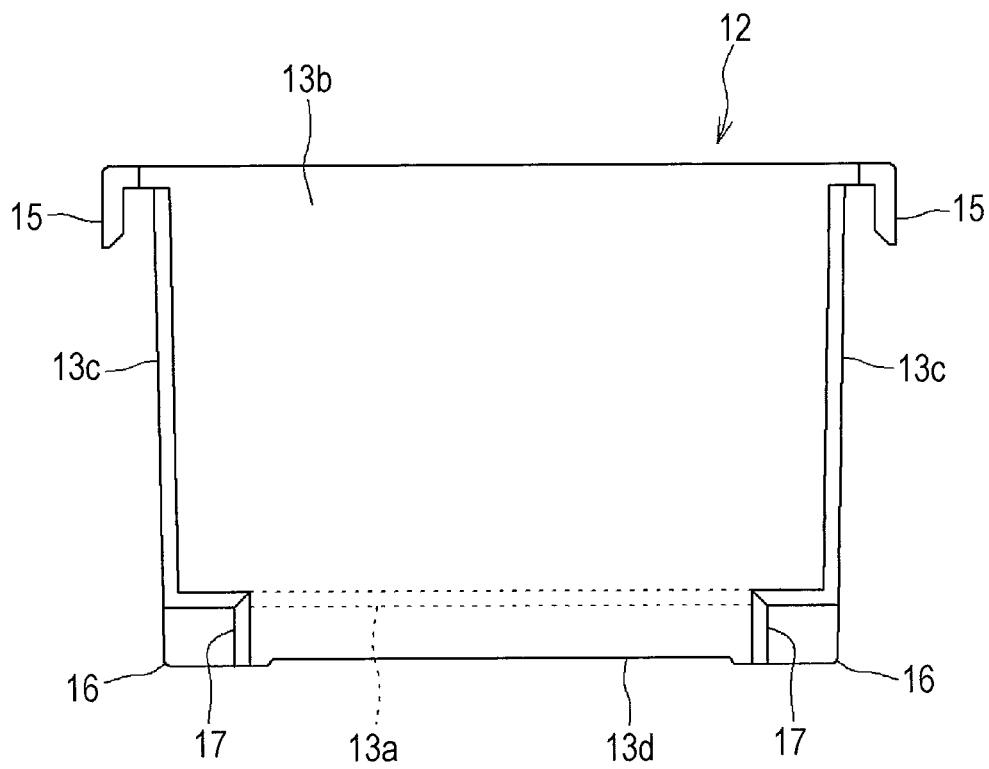


FIG. 12

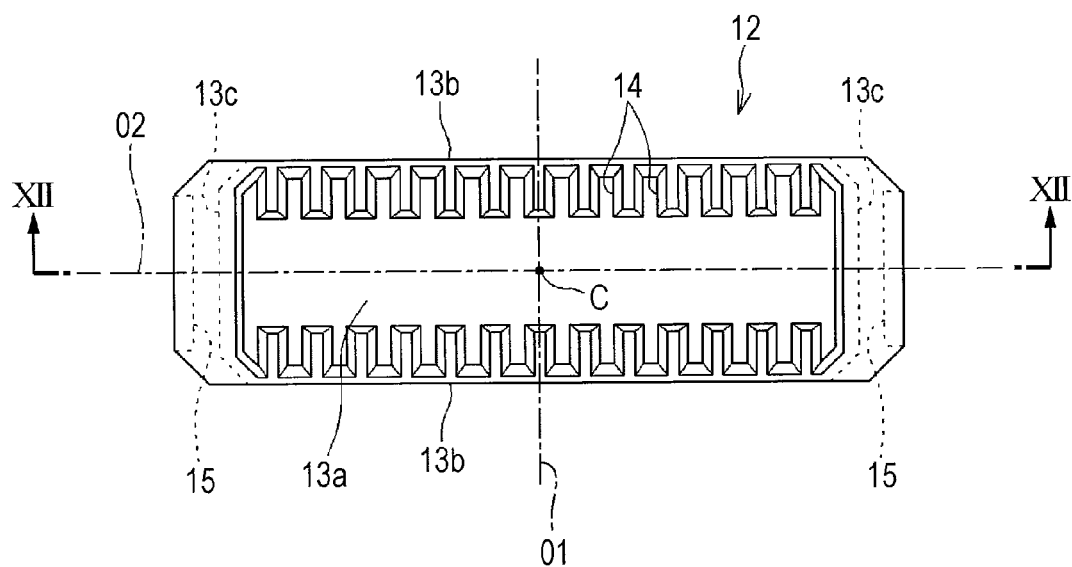
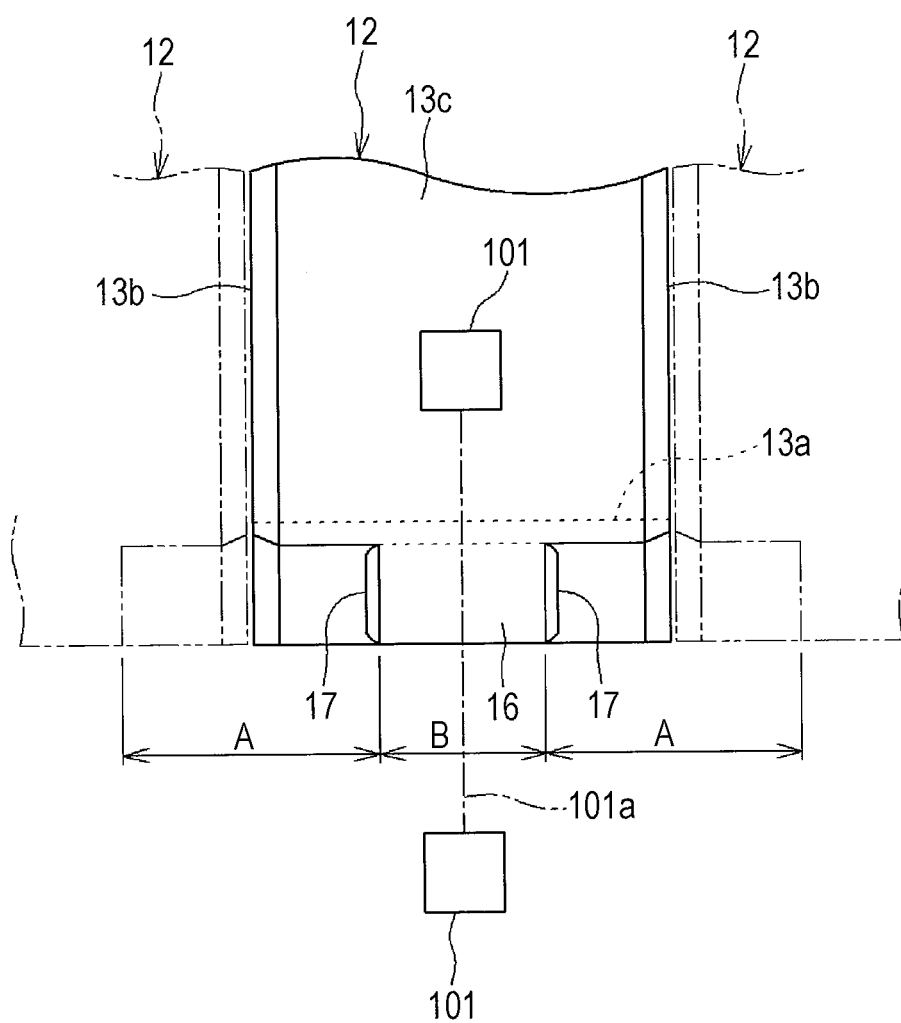
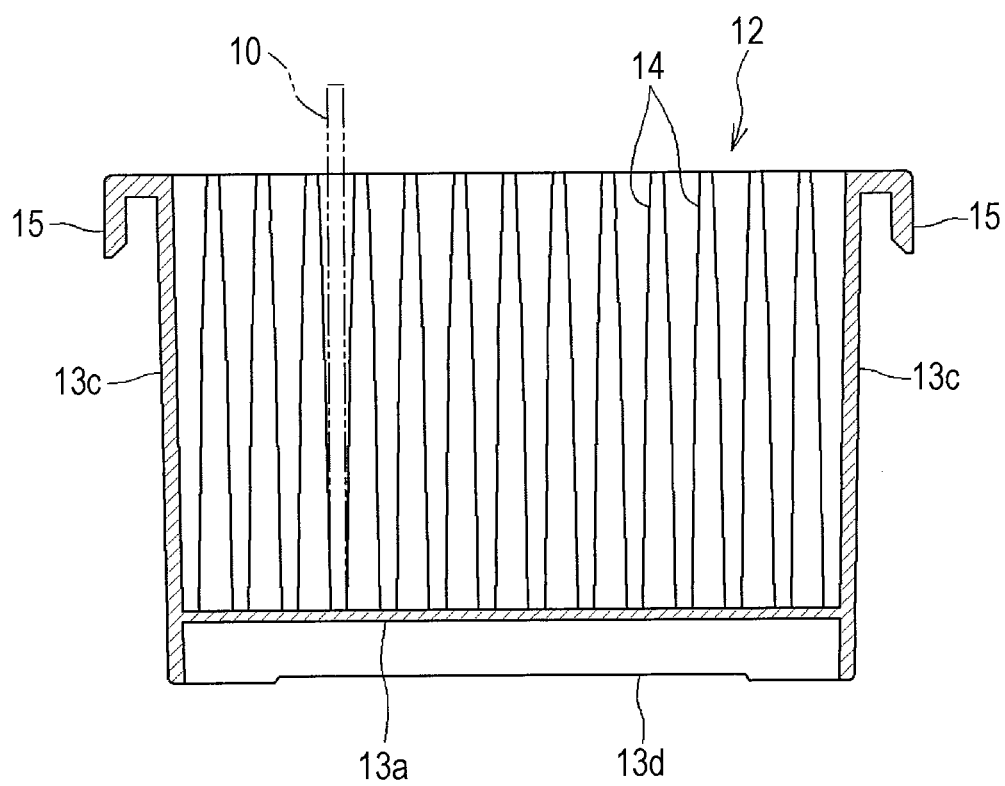


FIG. 13



*FIG. 14*





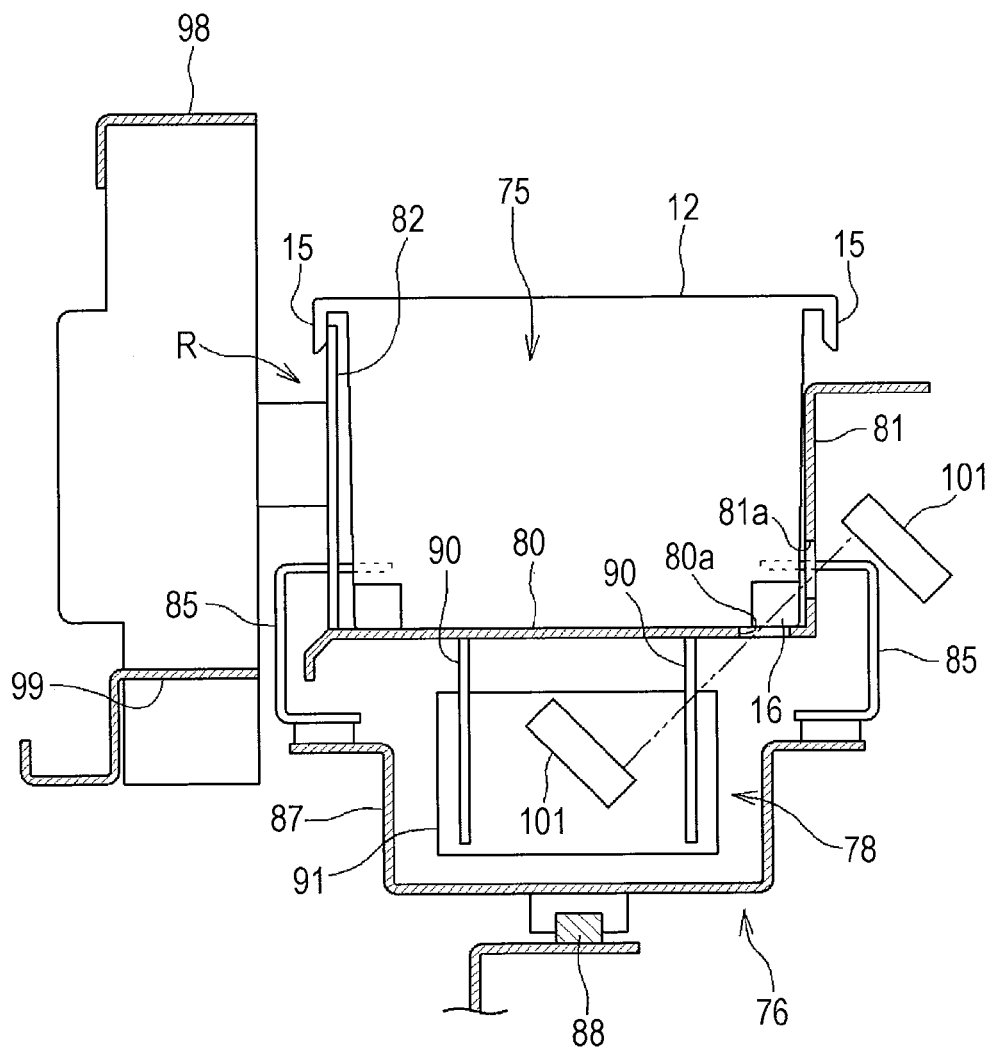




FIG. 17

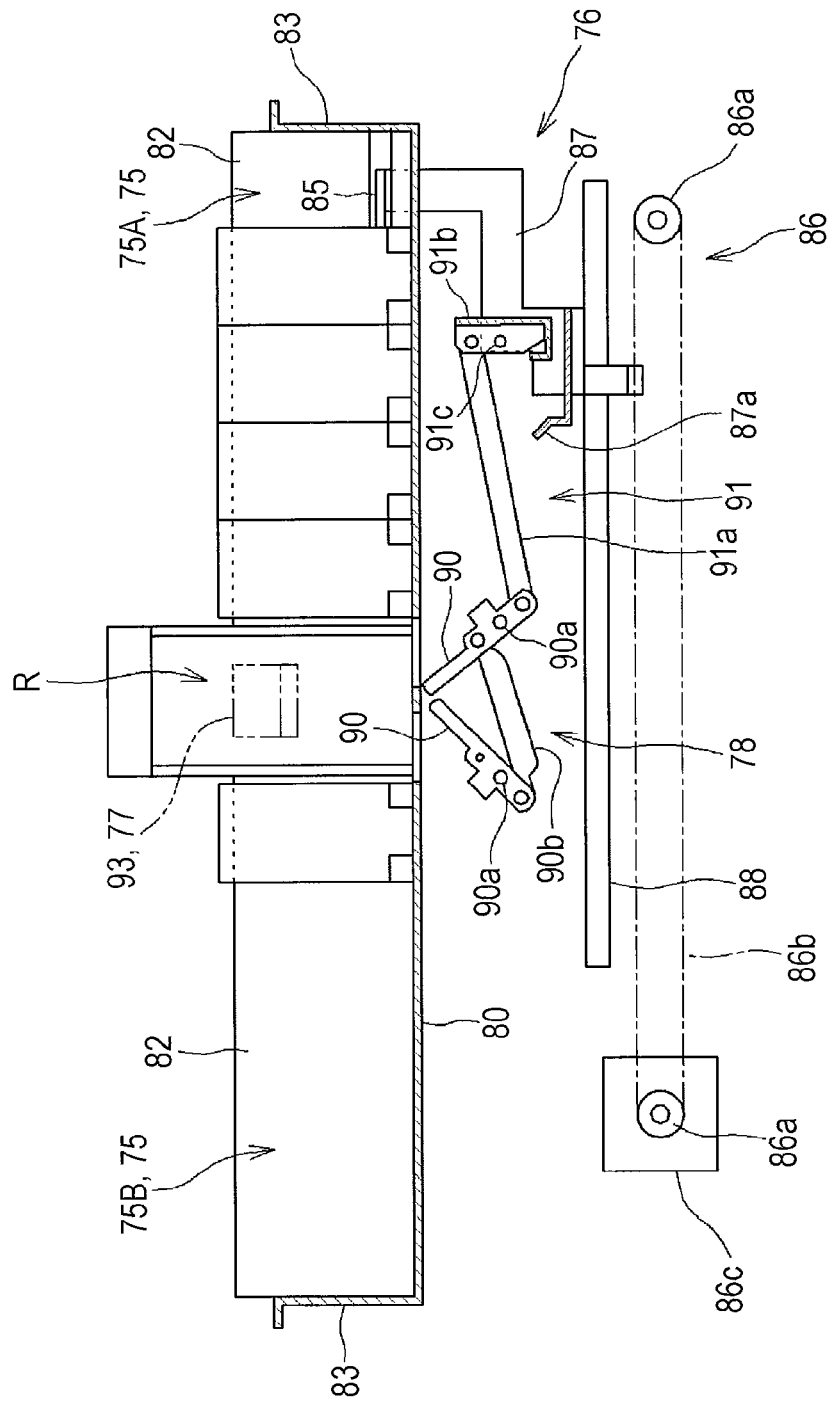


FIG. 18A

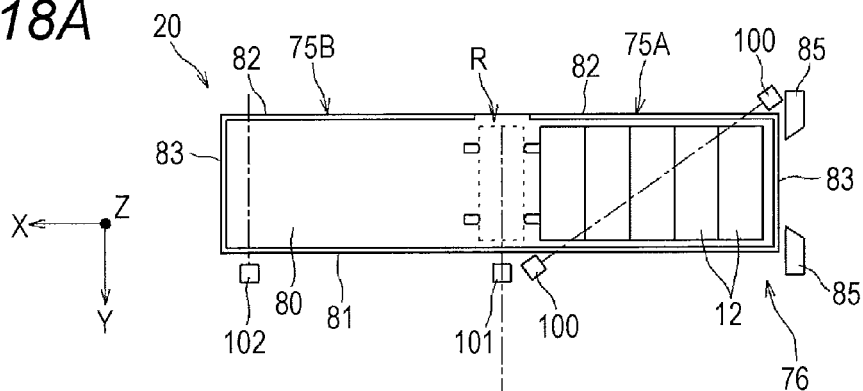


FIG. 18B

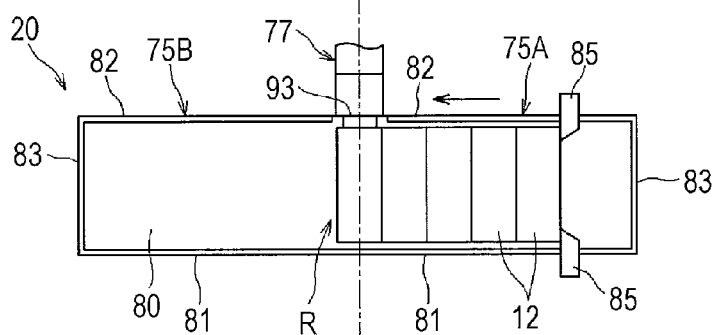


FIG. 18C

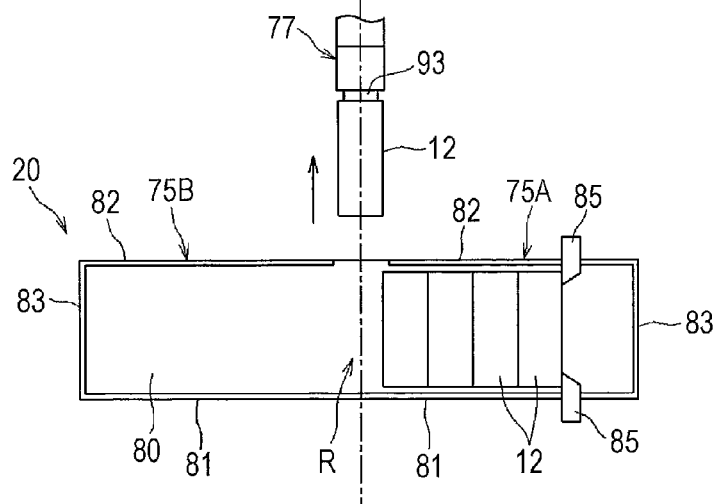


FIG. 19A

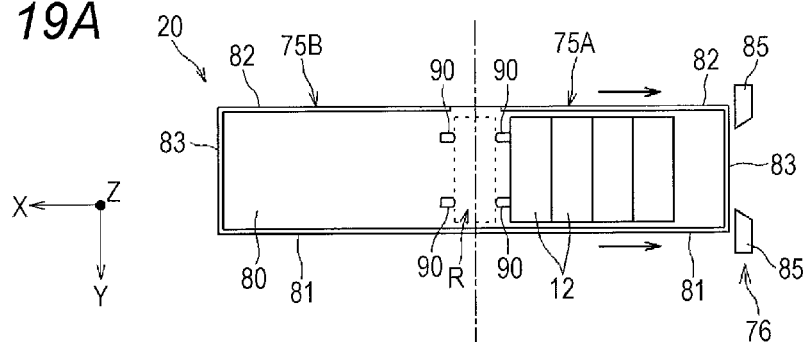


FIG. 19B

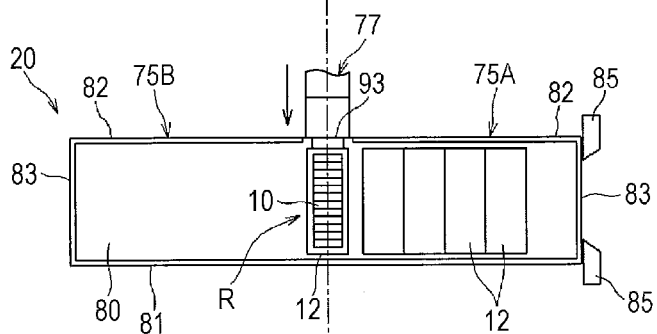


FIG. 19C

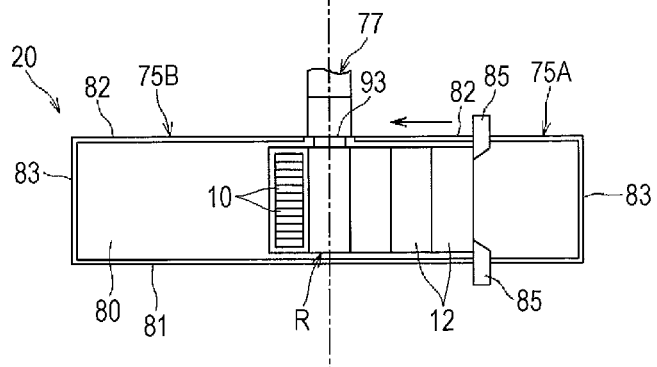


FIG. 20A

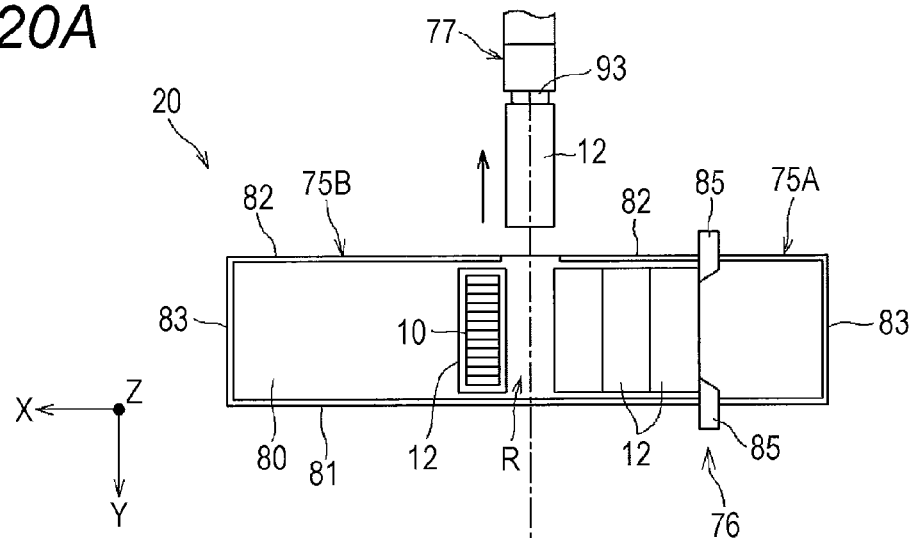


FIG. 20B

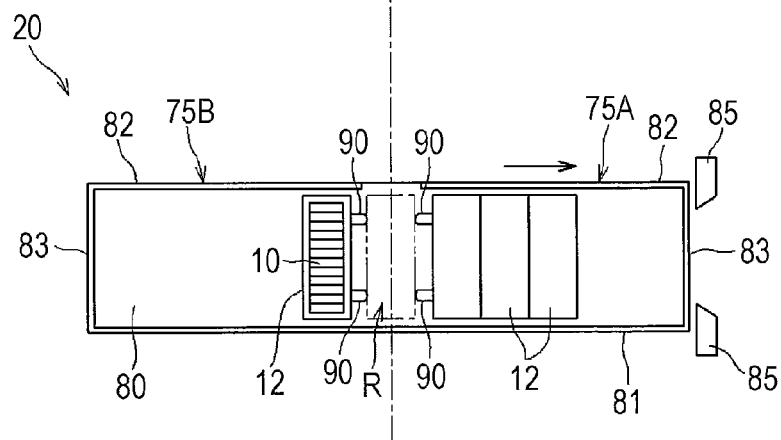
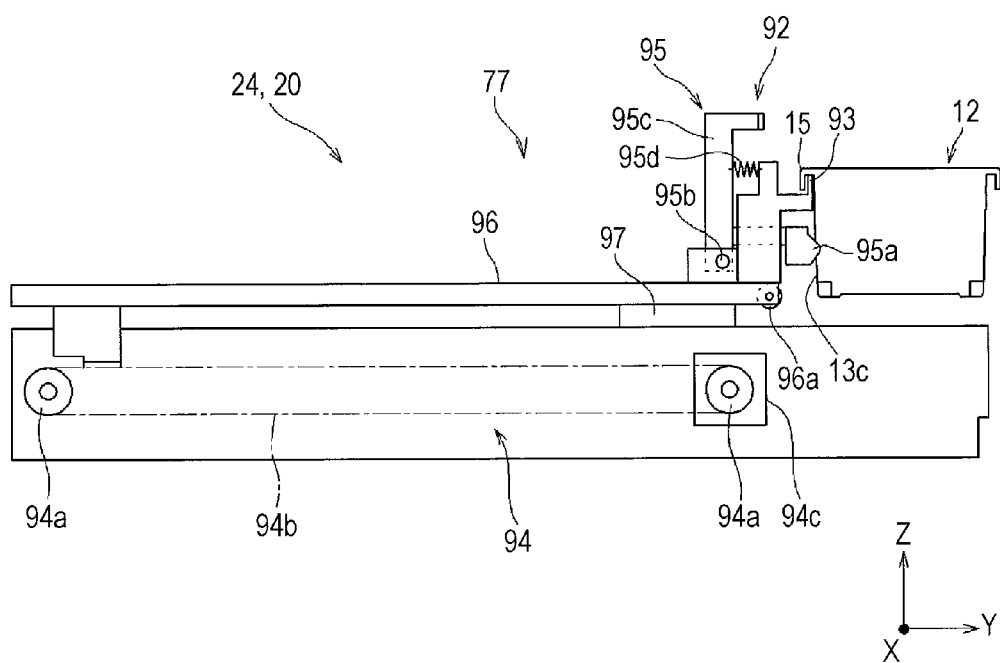


FIG. 21



**FIG. 22**

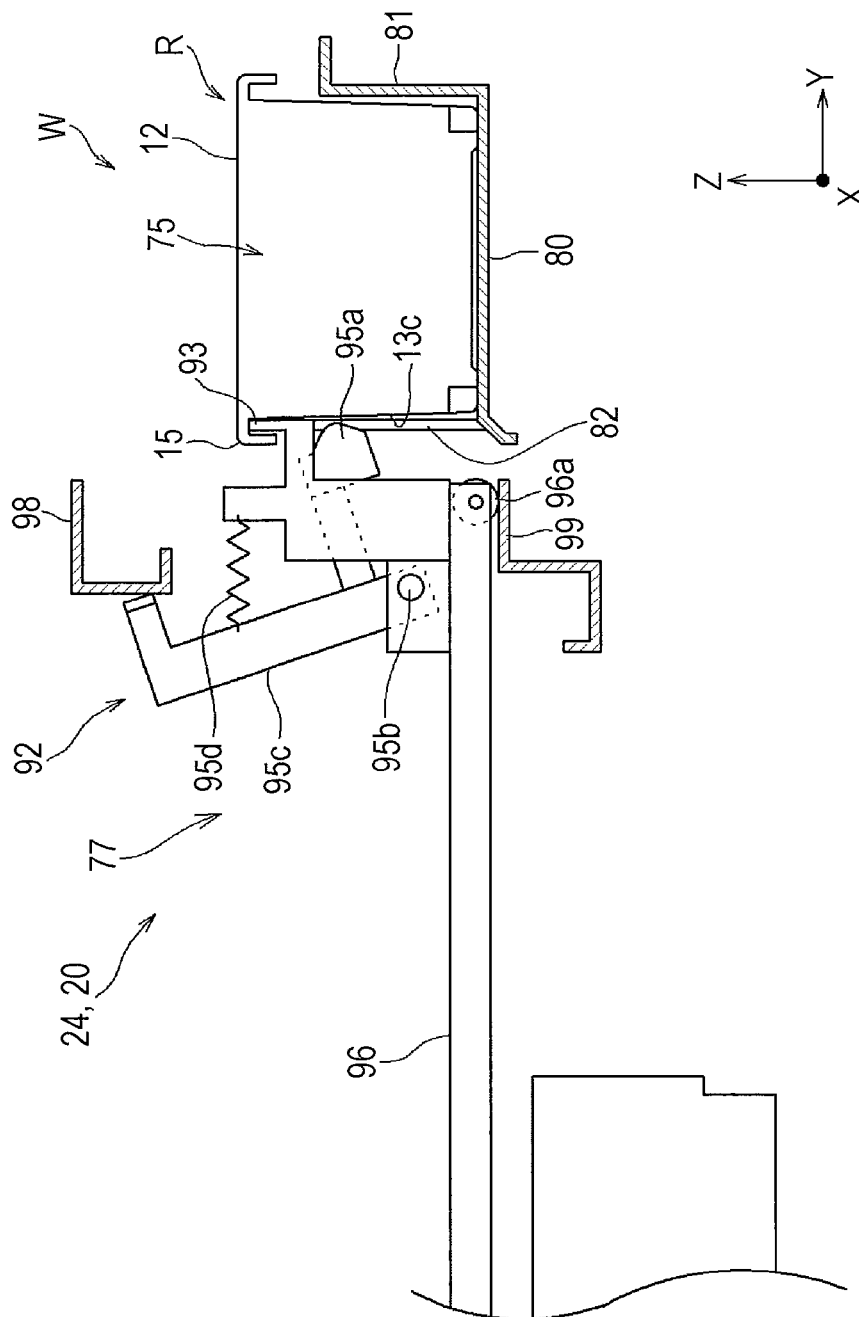




FIG. 23A

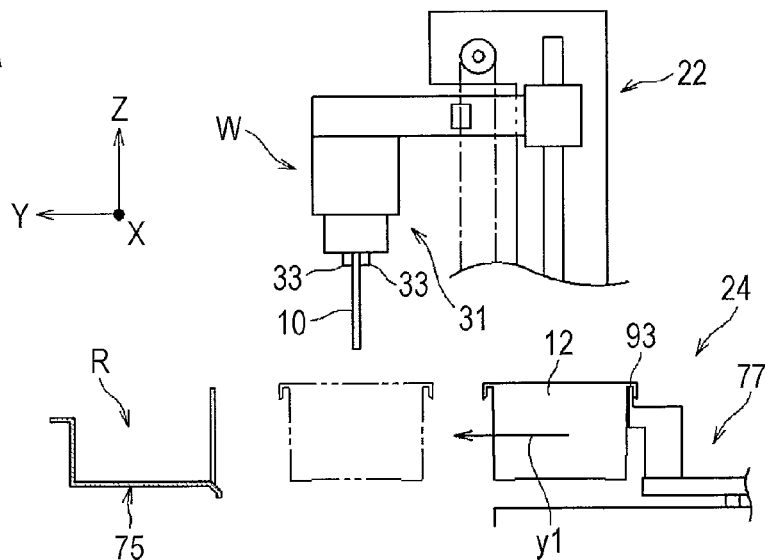


FIG. 23B

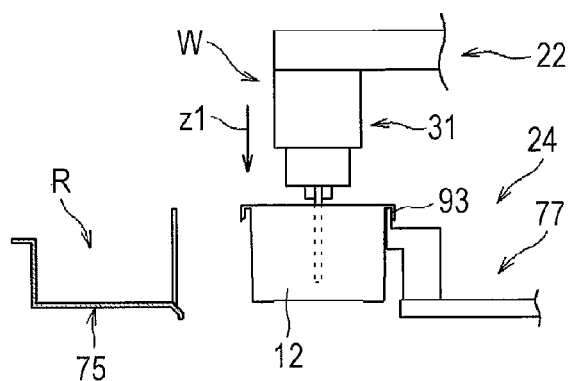
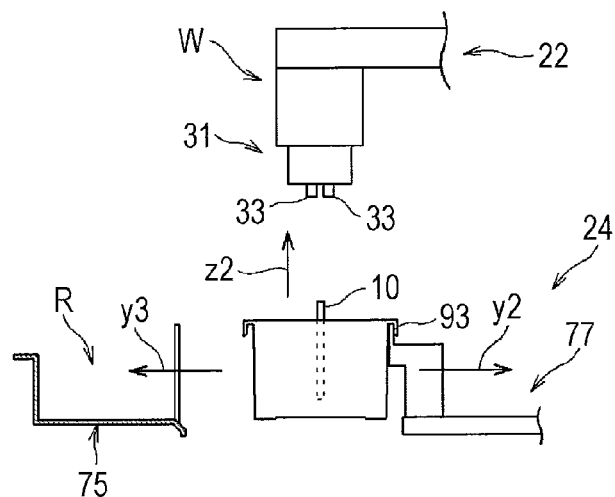


FIG. 23C



1

# SPECIMEN TRANSPORTER, SPECIMEN TESTING SYSTEM AND SPECIMEN TRANSPORTING METHOD

## RELATED APPLICATIONS

This application claims priority under 35 U.S.C. §119 to Japanese Patent Application No. 2012-215601 filed on Sep. 28, 2012, the entire content of which is hereby incorporated by reference.

## BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

### 1. Field of the Invention

The present invention relates to a specimen transporter, a specimen testing system, and a specimen transporting method.

### 2. Description of the Related Art

A specimen creating apparatus for creating a specimen plate (hereinafter simply referred to as "specimen") obtained by smearing a sample such as blood, or the like on a slide glass, and a specimen imaging apparatus for observing the specimen created with the specimen creating apparatus with a microscope, and imaging the specimen with a camera are conventionally known. A specimen transporter for transporting the specimen received from the specimen creating apparatus to the specimen imaging apparatus is also known.

U.S. Patent Application Publication No. 2007/0148046 A discloses a specimen image imaging system including a blood smear creating apparatus for storing a slide glass, smeared with blood in a cassette, and supplying a stain fluid into the cassette to create a specimen plate; a specimen image imaging apparatus for imaging the specimen plate; and a cassette transporter for transporting the cassette received from the blood smear creating apparatus to the specimen image imaging apparatus.

The cassette transporter is configured to receive the cassette in a standing state from the blood smear creating apparatus, and turn the received cassette so that a smearing surface of the specimen plate is facing upward. The specimen image imaging apparatus includes a chuck member for taking out the specimen plate arranged such that the smearing surface is facing upward from the cassette, and a transportation path for transporting the specimen plate taken out to an imaging section. The imaged specimen plate is transported by the transportation path and accommodated in a rack for accommodating plates.

In the specimen image imaging system described in U.S. Patent Application Publication No. 2007/0148046 A, the imaged specimen plate is transported to the plate accommodation rack in a state (horizontal posture) arranged so that the smearing surface is facing upward, and the specimen plates are accommodated so as to be lined in an up-down direction in the horizontal posture in the rack. An opening is formed at a side surface of the rack, and the specimen is placed in and taken out through the opening.

However, if an emulsion oil is used in imaging the specimen, for example, the emulsion oil that attached to the specimen may leak out to the outside of the rack when taking out the specimen plate from the rack, thus getting the periphery of the rack dirty. In this case, a step for washing the periphery of the rack may become necessary, or an emulsion oil may attach to a mechanism at the periphery of the rack, thus adversely affecting of the operation of such mechanism.

## SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The scope of the present invention is defined solely by the appended claims, and is not affected to any degree by the statements within this summary.

2

A first aspect of the present invention is a specimen transporter for transporting a specimen plate, one side of which is a smearing surface, to a specimen imaging apparatus, the specimen transporter comprising: a specimen transport section that transports the specimen plate to the specimen imaging apparatus; a posture changing section that receives the specimen plate from the specimen imaging apparatus with the smearing surface facing upward, and changes the posture of the specimen plate so that one end side in a longitudinal direction of the received specimen plate is positioned above the other end side; and a specimen inserting section that inserts the specimen plate, which posture is changed, into a plate storage rack.

A second aspect of the present invention is a specimen testing system comprising: a specimen imaging apparatus; and a specimen transporter. The specimen transporter comprises: a specimen transport section that transports a specimen plate, one side of which is a smearing surface, to the specimen imaging apparatus, a posture changing section that receives the specimen plate from the specimen imaging apparatus with the smearing surface facing upward, and changing the posture of the specimen plate so that one end side in a longitudinal direction of the received specimen plate is positioned above the other end side, and a specimen inserting section that inserts the specimen plate, which posture is changed, into a plate storage rack.

A third aspect of the present invention is a method for transporting a specimen plate to a specimen imaging apparatus, the method comprising the steps of: transporting the specimen plate to the specimen imaging apparatus; receiving the specimen plate, in a state a smearing surface of a sample is facing upward, from the specimen imaging apparatus; changing a posture of the specimen plate so that one end side in a longitudinal direction of the received specimen plate is positioned above the other end side; and inserting the specimen plate, which posture is changed, into a plate storage rack.

## BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. 1 is an overall configuration diagram showing a specimen testing system according to one embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 2 is a perspective view of a specimen plate and a cassette;

FIGS. 3A to 3C are a front explanatory views showing operation of a cassette transport mechanism (lateral transport section) in a specimen transporter;

FIG. 4 is a schematic side view showing a vertical transport mechanism in the specimen transporter;

FIGS. 5A and 5B are schematic bottom views describing an opening/closing operation of a gripping nail;

FIG. 6 is a plan explanatory view showing a horizontal transport mechanism;

FIG. 7 is a cross-sectional view taken along line VII-VII of FIG. 6;

FIGS. 8A and 8B are cross-sectional views taken along line VIII-VIII of FIG. 6;

FIGS. 9A to 9C are plan explanatory views showing an operation of the horizontal transport mechanism;

FIGS. 10A and 10B are plan explanatory views showing the operation of the horizontal transport mechanism;

FIG. 11 is a side view of a rack;

FIG. 12 is a plan view of the rack;

FIG. 13 is a front view showing a lower part of the rack;

FIG. 14 is a cross-sectional view taken along line XII-XII of FIG. 12;

3

FIG. 15 is a cross-sectional explanatory view of a rack transport mechanism seen from the side;

FIG. 16 is a cross-sectional explanatory view of the rack transport mechanism seen from the front;

FIG. 17 is a cross-sectional explanatory view of the rack transport mechanism seen from the front;

FIG. 18A-18C are schematic plan views describing the operation of the lateral transport section of the rack transport mechanism;

FIG. 19A-19C are schematic plan views describing the operation of the lateral transport section of the rack transport mechanism;

FIGS. 20A and 20B are a schematic plan views describing the operation of the lateral transport section of the rack transport mechanism;

FIG. 21 is a side explanatory view showing a longitudinal transport section (retreated state) of the rack transport mechanism;

FIG. 22 is a side explanatory view showing the longitudinal transport section (advanced state) of the rack transport mechanism; and

FIGS. 23A to 23C are schematic side views describing the operation of the longitudinal transport section.

#### DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

The preferred embodiments of the present invention will be described hereinafter with reference to the drawings.

[Schematic Configuration of Specimen Testing System]

FIG. 1 is an overall configuration diagram showing a specimen testing system 1 according to one embodiment of the present invention.

The specimen testing system 1 of the present embodiment is a system that is configured by a specimen creating apparatus 2, a specimen transporter 3, and a specimen imaging apparatus (specimen testing apparatus) 4, and that automatically performs a series of operations from creating the specimen of the sample such as blood up to imaging the specimen.

In the present specification, description will be made assuming the X direction shown in FIG. 1 as left-right direction, Y direction as front-back direction, and Z direction as up-down direction. In FIG. 1, the lower side is assumed as the front side and the upper side is assumed as the back side, where the specimen creating apparatus 2 is arranged at a right side portion of the specimen testing system 1, the specimen imaging apparatus 4 is arranged at a left side portion, and the specimen transporter 3 is arranged between the left and the right of the specimen creating apparatus 2 and the specimen imaging apparatus 4. The specimen transporter 3 has one part arranged to overlap the front side of the specimen imaging apparatus 4. Furthermore, in the present specification, "lateral" is sometimes described to mean the left-right direction, and "longitudinal" is sometimes described to mean the front-back direction.

The specimen creating apparatus 2 smears blood, which is the sample, on a slide glass, and performs processing such as drying, staining, and the like to create a specimen plate (hereinafter also simply referred to as "specimen") 10. FIG. 2 is a perspective view of the specimen plate 10 and a cassette 11. The specimen plate 10 is made from a rectangular-shaped plate material such as glass, where the sample is smeared to a central portion to form a sample smearing portion 10a. Sample information (barcode indicating sample number, date, receipt number, name, information of sample, etc.), which is identification information, is recorded by printing at

4

an upper part, which is one end in the longitudinal direction of the specimen plate 10, thus configuring a recording portion 10b.

The created specimen plate 10 is supplied to the next specimen transporter 3 while being stored in the cassette 11. A cassette supplying section 2a for supplying the cassette 11 having the specimen plate 10 therein to the specimen transporter 3 is provided at a back part on the left side of the specimen creating apparatus 2. The operation of each mechanism section in the specimen creating apparatus 2 is controlled by a control section 2b. The control section 2b is communicably connected with other devices by way of a communication section 2c.

The cassette 11 storing the specimen plate 10 therein is a flat case formed to a substantially T-shape in front view, as shown in FIG. 2. At a middle of an upper end portion of the cassette 11 is formed an insertion port 11a for inserting the specimen plate 10. The specimen plate 10 inserted to the insertion port 11a projects out from the cassette 11 so that the sample information at the upper part is exposed to the outside. A collar section 11b is formed at the upper part of the cassette 11 so as to project out to both left and right sides.

The specimen transporter 3 has a function of transporting the specimen plate 10 (cassette 11) received from the specimen creating apparatus 2 to the adjacent specimen imaging apparatus 4. Specifically, the specimen transporter 3 takes out the specimen plate 10 from the cassette 11 and transports the specimen plate 10 to the specimen imaging apparatus 4 through a predetermined path. The specimen transporter 3 also has a function of collecting the specimen plate 10 performed with imaging in the specimen imaging apparatus 4, and accommodating the specimen plate 10 in a predetermined rack 12. The operation of each mechanism section (specimen storage device 20, cassette transport mechanism 21, vertical transport mechanism 22, horizontal transport mechanisms 23, etc., to be described later) in the specimen transporter 3 is controlled by a control section 3b. The control section 3b is connected to the control section 2b of the specimen creating apparatus 2 by way of communication sections 3c, 2c, so that information can be transmitted and received to perform mutually cooperating operations. The detailed description of the specimen transporter 3 will be described later.

The specimen imaging apparatus 4 transports the specimen plate 10 received from the specimen transporter 3 to an imaging section 4a to image the sample in the imaging section 4a. The imaged image data is transmitted to a control section 4b, and a predetermined processing such as characteristic extraction processing, identification and classification processing, and the like of the cells is carried out in the control section 4b. The imaged image data and the analysis results may be displayed on a display monitor 4d or output through a printer or the like (not shown). The control section 4b is connected to the control section 3b of the specimen transporter 3 by way of communication sections 4c, 3c, so that information can be transmitted and received to perform mutually cooperating operations.

[Configuration of Specimen Transporter 3]

The specimen transporter 3 will be described in detail below.

As shown in FIG. 1, the specimen transporter 3 according to the present embodiment is configured by a cassette transport mechanism 21, a vertical transport mechanism 22, a horizontal transport mechanism 23, and a specimen storage device 20.

The specimen storage device 20 is configured by a rack transport mechanism 24 and an accumulating section 75.

5

The specimen plate 10 is transported to the specimen imaging apparatus 4 by the cassette transport mechanism 21, the vertical transport mechanism 22, and the horizontal transport mechanism 23, and delivered to the specimen imaging apparatus 4. The specimen plate 10 performed with imaging in the specimen imaging apparatus 4 is accommodated in the predetermined rack 12 by the horizontal transport mechanism 23, the vertical transport mechanism 22, and the rack transport mechanism 24, so that the rack 12 itself can be collected thereafter from the specimen transporter 3.

[Configuration of Cassette Transport Mechanism 21]

The cassette transport mechanism 21 includes a specimen receiving section 26 for receiving and accumulating the cassette 11 having the specimen plate 10 therein supplied from the cassette supplying section 2a of the specimen creating apparatus 2, a cassette collecting section 27 for collecting the cassette 11, from which the specimen plate 10 is taken out, and a lateral transport section 28, which is a cassette transport section for transporting the cassette 11 in the left-right direction.

The specimen receiving section 26 can store a large number of cassettes 11 having the specimen plate 10 therein so as to be lined in the front-back direction. The specimen receiving section 26 can accommodate, for example, 90 cassettes 11. The specimen receiving section 26 includes a pair of left and right belt conveyors (vertical moving section) 26a extending in the front-back direction. The cassette 11 is held by placing the collar section 11b (see FIG. 2) on the left and right belt conveyors 26a, and is moved forward by sending the belt conveyor 26a.

The cassette collecting section 27 is arranged adjacent on the left side of the specimen receiving section 26, and can store a large number of cassettes 11, from which the specimen plate 10 is removed, so as to be lined in the front-back direction. 90 cassettes 11, which is the same number as the specimen receiving section 26, for example, can be stored in the cassette collecting section 27. The cassette collecting section 27 includes a pair of left and right belt conveyors (longitudinal transport section) 27a extending in the front-back direction. The cassette 11 is held by placing the collar section 11b (see FIG. 2) on the left and right belt conveyors 27a, and is moved backward by sending the belt conveyor 27a.

The lateral transport section 28 is arranged at the front end portion of the specimen receiving section 26 and the cassette collecting section 27. The lateral transport section 28 holds the cassette 11 at the front end of the specimen receiving section 26 and transports the same in the left-right direction. In the process of being transported in the left-right direction, the specimen plate 10 is taken out from the cassette 11, and the emptied cassette 11 is collected by the cassette collecting section 27.

Specifically, as shown in FIG. 3, the lateral transport section 28 takes out and holds the cassette 11 at the front end of the specimen receiving section 26, and transports the same in the left direction (arrow x1) (see FIG. 3A). The cassette 11 is positioned at a predetermined specimen transfer position W set at the left side of the front end portion of the cassette transport mechanism 21. At such specimen transfer position W, a gripping section 31 of the vertical transport mechanism 22, to be described later, is waiting on the upper side (upper position H). The gripping section 31 moves to a middle position M on the lower side (arrow z1) to grip the specimen plate 10, and thereafter, returns to the upper side (arrow z2) to remove the specimen plate 10 from the cassette 11 (see FIGS. 3B and 3C). In other words, the lateral transport section 28,

6

which is the cassette transport section, transports the cassette 11 to a position intersecting the up and down movement path of the gripping section 31.

The lateral transport section 28 also transports the cassette 11, from which the specimen plate 10 is removed, in the right direction (arrow x2), positions the same at the front end portion of the cassette collecting section 27, and transfers the cassette 11 to the front end portion of the cassette collecting section 27. Thereafter, the cassette 11 is again received at the front end position of the specimen receiving section 26, and the operations described above are repeatedly performed. The cassette collecting section 27 moves the transferred emptied cassette 11 backward with the belt conveyor, and waits until the next reception. The lateral transport section 28 takes out the next cassette 11 from the specimen receiving section 26, and repeatedly performs the operations described above.

The cassette transport mechanism 21 of the present embodiment transports the cassette 11 in a standing posture in all of the specimen receiving section 26, the lateral transport section 28, and the cassette collecting section 27. A complex mechanism for changing the posture of the cassette 11 is thus not necessary, and the structure can be simplified.

As a mode of holding the cassette 11 with the lateral transport section 28, various modes such as a mode of supporting the lower surface or the collar section 11b of the cassette 11 from below, a mode of sandwiching the cassette 11 with a clamp member, and the like, a mode of suctioning with a suction disc, and the like may be adopted. A winding transportation mechanism such as the belt conveyor, chain, and the like, and an expansion/contraction operation mechanism such as a fluid pressure cylinder and the like, can be adopted to transport the held cassette 11 in the left-right direction.

[Configuration of Vertical Transport Mechanism 22]

FIG. 4 is a schematic side view showing the vertical transport mechanism 22 in the specimen transporter 3.

The vertical transport mechanism 22 includes the gripping section (holder) 31 for gripping the specimen plate 10, and the up-down moving section 32 for raising and lowering the gripping section 31 up and down. The gripping section 31 includes a pair of front and back gripping nails 33, and an open/close mechanism 34 for opening/closing the gripping nails 33 forward and backward. The gripping (holding) and the releasing of the specimen plate 10 can be carried out by opening/closing the gripping nails 33 forward and backward. The gripping section 31 is supported to be movable in the up-down direction by a supporting frame 35 of the vertical transport mechanism 22. The supporting frame 35 includes a guide rail 36 that extends in the up-down direction and that guides the up-down movement of the gripping section 31.

FIG. 5 is a schematic bottom view describing the opening/closing operation of the gripping nails 33, where FIG. 5A shows a state in which the gripping nails 33 are closed and FIG. 5B shows a state in which the gripping nails 33 are opened. One gripping nail 33 includes two projections 33a arranged side by side on the left and the right. The other gripping nail 33 includes one projection 33b at a position corresponding to between the two projections 33a. The gripping nails 33 thus sandwich and grip the specimen plate 10 at three points with the three projections 33a, 33b. The projections 33a, 33b are made from an elastic material such as rubber. The projection 33a of one gripping nail 33 is formed to a cone shape, and the projection of the other gripping nail 33 is formed to a cuboid shape or a cubic shape. The contacting surface with respect to the specimen plate 10 can be reduced by forming the projection 33a to a cone shape, thus enhancing the gripping pressure.

The open/close mechanism **34** includes a drive motor **37**, an operation rod **38** coupled to an output shaft **37a** of the drive motor **37**, a pair of operation members **39** coupled to each end of the operation rod **38** by way of a pin **38a**, and a biasing member **40** including a tension coil spring. The drive motor **37** is fixed to a fixing frame **41** of the gripping section **31**. The operation member **39** is coupled to the pair of gripping nails **33**, and is supported by the fixing frame **41** in a state movable in the front-back direction with the gripping nails **33**. A long hole **39a**, which is long in the left-right direction, is formed in the operation member **39**, and the pin **38a** is engaged with the long hole **39a**. The biasing member **40** biases the gripping nail **33** on the front side and the operation member backward, and biases the gripping nail **33** on the back side and the operation member **39** forward.

Therefore, the pair of gripping nails **33** is biased in a direction of approaching each other by the biasing member **40**, and the specimen plate **10** can be gripped by the biasing force. When the operation rod **38** is turned by the drive motor **37**, the pair of gripping nails **33** and the operation member **39** move in a direction of separating from each other, thus opening the pair of gripping nails **33**. Thus, if the specimen plate **10** is gripped by the biasing force of the biasing member **40**, the specimen plate **10** can be continuously gripped without being dropped even if current flow to the drive motor **37** is stopped while gripping the specimen plate **10**.

As shown in FIG. **4**, the up-down moving section **32** includes a belt conveyor extending in the up-down direction, which belt conveyor **32** includes a pair of upper and lower pulleys **43** arranged on the supporting frame **35**, a belt **44** wound around the pulleys **43**, and a drive motor **45** for rotatably driving one pulley **43**. The gripping section **31** is coupled to the belt **44**. The gripping section **31** can be moved in the up-down direction by sending the belt **44** with the drive motor **45**. The up-down moving section **32** is not limited to the belt conveyor, and other configurations such as the chain transportation mechanism, the expansion/contraction operation mechanism including the fluid pressure cylinder, and the like may be adopted.

The vertical transport mechanism **22** transports the specimen plate **10** gripped by the gripping section **31** in the up-down direction at the specimen transfer position W, and positions the specimen plate **10** to at least three heights, the upper position H, the middle position M, and the lower position L. The cassette transport mechanism **21** described above is arranged at the middle position M, where the specimen plate **10** is removed from the cassette **11** by moving the specimen plate **10** in the cassette **11** transported by the cassette transport mechanism **21** to the upper position H while being gripped with the gripping section **31**. The horizontal transport mechanism **23**, to be described later, is arranged at the lower position L, the rack transport mechanism **24** is arranged at the middle position M, and the vertical transport mechanism **22** can transfer the sample plate **10** with the transport mechanisms **23**, **24**.

As described above, the vertical transport mechanism **22** merely transports the specimen plate **10** in the up-down direction at the specimen transfer position W and does not transport the specimen plate in the front-back direction or the left-right direction. Therefore, taking out of the specimen plate **10** from the cassette **11**, the transfer of the specimen plate **10** with respect to the horizontal transport mechanism **23**, to be described later, and the delivery of the specimen plate **10** to the rack **12** transported by the rack transport mechanism **24** are all carried out by the up-down transportation of the specimen plate **10**. Thus, the configuration of the vertical transport mechanism **22** can be simplified, and the

transportation distance (transportation range) of the specimen plate **10** in a state not protected (covered) by the cassette **11** can be made as short as possible.

[Configuration of Horizontal Transport Mechanism **23**]

As shown in FIG. **1**, the horizontal transport mechanism **23** transports the specimen plate **10** in the left-right direction between the specimen transfer position W and a specimen transfer section **4e** of the specimen imaging apparatus **4**.

The horizontal transport mechanism **23** includes a transportation unit **50** for receiving the specimen plate **10** from the gripping section **31** at the specimen transfer position W and transporting the same in the left direction toward the specimen transfer section **4e** (see FIG. **1**) of the specimen imaging apparatus **4**, and receiving the specimen plate **10** performed with imaging from the specimen transfer section **4e** and transporting the same in the right direction toward the specimen transfer position W.

FIG. **6** is a plan view showing the transportation unit **50** of the horizontal transport mechanism **23**, FIG. **7** is a cross-sectional view taken along line VII-VII of FIG. **6**, FIGS. **8A** and **8B** are cross-sectional views taken along line VIII-VIII of FIG. **6** and are explanatory views showing an operation of a positioning mechanism of the specimen plate **10**.

The transportation unit **50** includes base **51**, a transportation case **52**, and a lateral transport section **53**. The base **51** is supported to be movable in the left-right direction between the specimen transfer position W and the specimen transfer section **4e** in the specimen imaging apparatus **4** shown in FIG. **1** by the apparatus frame of the specimen transporter **3**. The lateral transport section **53** includes a belt conveyor, and includes a belt **55** wound around a pair of left and right pulleys **54**, a drive motor **56** for driving one pulley **54**, and the like. A pair of left and right supporting pieces **51a** is arranged at the upper part of the base **51**, and a supporting shaft **57** having a shaft center in the left-right direction is bridged between the supporting pieces **51a**.

The transportation case **52** functions as a storage unit formed in accordance with the shape of the specimen plate **10** so as to be able to store the specimen plate **10**, and includes a first wall member **58**, a second wall member **59**, and a partitioning member **60**. As shown in FIG. **7** and FIG. **8**, the first wall member **58** is bent to a U-shaped cross-section, and includes left and right side wall portions **58a**, **58b**, and an upper wall portion **58c**. The second wall member **59** includes a lower wall portion **59a** opposing at the lower side of the upper wall portion **58c**. The partitioning member **60** is arranged at the middle in the left and the right direction of the lower wall portion **59a**. A bottom wall portion **58d** bent toward the lower side is arranged at the front end portion of the first wall member **58**. Therefore, the transportation case **52** is formed with two spaces **61**, **62**, which are surrounded by the first wall member **58**, the second wall member **59**, and the partitioning member **60** and opened toward the back side, arranged side by side on the left and the right. The specimen plate **10** can be accommodated in such spaces.

The containers **61**, **62** formed in the transportation case **52** include a first container **61** that contains the specimen plate **10** of before being performed with imaging and a second container **62** that contains the specimen plate **10** of after being performed with imaging. The specimen plate **10** is in a state the majority including the sample smearing portion **10a** is covered by the transportation case **52** and the portion (recording portion **10b**) printed with the sample information is projected out from the transportation case **52** when contained in the first and second containers **61**, **62**. Furthermore, as shown in FIG. **6**, a cutout **63** is formed at a boundary portion of the side wall portion **58a**, **58b** and the upper wall portion **58c**, and

the bottom wall portion **58d** in the second wall member **59**. The cutout **63** serves as an opening for dropping attachments such as emulsion oil, and the like, to be described later.

The first wall member **58** and the second wall member **59** of the transportation case **52** are coupled to be relatively movable in the left-right direction. Thus, the dimensional adjustment can be made to a state in which the left-right width **w1** of the first container **61** is small and the left-right width **w2** of the second container **62** is large, as shown in FIG. 8A, and a state in which the left-right width of the first container **61** is large and the left-right width of the second container **62** is small, as shown in FIG. 8B. In a state in which the left-right widths **w1**, **w2** of the first and second containers **61**, **62** are small, the gap between the specimen plate **10** and the left and right side wall portions **58a**, **58b** and the partitioning member **60** becomes small, so that the rattling of the specimen plate **10** in the left-right direction is suppressed. In a state in which the left-right widths **w1**, **w2** of the first and second containers **61**, **62** are wide, the gap between the specimen plate **10** and the left and right side wall portions **58a**, **58b** and the partitioning member **60** becomes large, so that the specimen plate **10** can be easily inserted to each container **61**, **62**. A method for adjusting the left-right widths **w1**, **w2** of the first and second containers **61**, **62** will be described later.

As shown in FIG. 6 and FIG. 7, a leg member **64** extending in the left-right direction is bridged over the lower end portions of the left and right side wall portions **58a**, **58b** in the first wall member **58**. A coupling arm **59b** extending toward the front side is arranged on both left and right sides of the second wall member **59**. The distal end of the coupling arm **59b** is coupled to the supporting shaft **57** in a freely turning manner. Therefore, the transportation case **52** can be turned up and down (forward and backward) with the supporting shaft **57** as the center, which turning enables the posture to be changed to a horizontal posture (reference posture) in which the openings of the first and second containers **61**, **62** are facing the back side, and a standing posture in which the openings are facing upward. In other words, the transportation case **52** can change the posture to a state (horizontal posture) in which the smearing surface of the specimen plate **10** is facing upward, and a state (standing posture) in which the smearing surface is facing the side. Therefore, in the present embodiment, the posture of the specimen plate **10** can be changed by simply turning the transportation case **52** containing the specimen plate **10**, and a mechanism for changing the posture can be simplified.

The transportation case **52** of the transportation unit **50** has the posture changed by a posture changing mechanism **65**, which is a position changing section. The posture changing mechanism **65** includes an operation bar **65a** inserted to the lower side of the transportation case **52** of the transportation unit **50** positioned at the specimen transfer position W, and a drive section **65b** (see FIGS. 9A to 9C), which is a turning mechanism, for moving and turning the operation bar **65a** up and down. The drive section **65b** can be configured from a drive motor, a link member, and the like. When the operation bar **65a** is moved by the drive section **65b**, the transportation case **52** is turned up and down with the supporting shaft **57** as the supporting point to take either one of the postures, the horizontal posture or the standing posture described above. A biasing member **66** including a torsion coil spring is attached to the supporting shaft **57**, which biasing member **66** biases the transportation case **52** in a direction of turning to the lower side (direction to become the horizontal posture). Furthermore, as shown in FIG. 7, a supporting section **67** including a magnet (suction member) **67a** is arranged at the back part of the base **51**, where the leg member **64** coupled to the first wall

member **58** is mounted on the supporting section **67** and suctioned to the magnet **67a** when the transportation case **52** takes the horizontal posture. The transportation case **52** is thus held in the horizontal posture so as not to lift up by vibration, and the like.

As described with reference to FIG. 3, the specimen plate **10** removed from the cassette **11** by the vertical transport mechanism **22** is positioned at the upper position H of the specimen transfer position W while being gripped by the gripping section **31**. As shown in FIG. 4, the specimen plate **10** is transferred to the transportation case **52** of the transportation unit **50** at the lower position L of the specimen transfer position W. In this case, the transportation case **52** is changed to the standing posture by the posture changing mechanism **65**, and the specimen plate **10** is inserted to the first container **61** of the transportation case **52** by lowering the gripping section **31**. Thus, in the present embodiment, the taking out of the specimen plate **10** from the cassette **11** and the inserting of the specimen plate to the transportation case **52** can be carried out using the common gripping section **31**, whereby the configuration of the apparatus can be simplified.

Since the taking out of the specimen plate **10** from the cassette **11** and the inserting of the specimen plate **10** to the transportation case **52** can be carried out by simply moving the gripping section **31** up and down, the configuration of the apparatus can be further simplified.

FIG. 9 and FIG. 10 are schematic plan views describing the operation of the horizontal transport mechanism **23**.

As shown in FIG. 9, the specimen plate **10** is inserted to the transportation case **52** of the transportation unit **50** at the specimen transfer position W, and when the posture of the transportation case **52** is changed to the horizontal posture by the posture changing mechanism **65**, the lateral transport section **53** (see FIG. 6) is activated to transport the transportation case **52** in the left direction (arrow x4). The transportation case **52** is thereby positioned at the specimen transfer section **4e** of the specimen imaging apparatus **4** (see FIG. 9A).

The specimen imaging apparatus **4** includes a transporting section **4f** for transporting the specimen plate **10**, which transporting section **4f** takes out the specimen plate **10** from the transportation case **52** transported to the specimen transfer section **4e** (see FIG. 9B). The specimen plate **10** that is taken out is transported to the imaging section **4a** (see FIG. 1) by the transporting section **4f**, and the image of the sample is imaged by the imaging section **4a** and provided for analysis. The specimen plate **10** performed with imaging is returned to the specimen transfer section **4e** by the transporting section **4f**, and returned to the transportation case **52** in standby.

In this case, the specimen plate **10** performed with imaging is inserted to the second container **62** of the transportation case **52** (see FIG. 9C). The transportation case **52** is then transported in the right direction (arrow x6) (see FIG. 10A), and again positioned at the specimen transfer position W. Thereafter, the posture of the transportation case **52** of the transportation unit **50** is changed from the horizontal posture to the standing posture by the posture changing mechanism **65** (see FIG. 10B).

In the operation of the horizontal transport mechanism **23** described above, if the specimen plate **10** to perform the analysis next is supplied to the vertical transport mechanism **22** while analysis is being performed on the specimen plate **10** transported to the specimen imaging apparatus **4**, the transportation case **52** is transported from the specimen transfer section **4e** to the specimen transfer position W, and the specimen plate **10** to perform the analysis next is contained in the first plate container **61** of the transportation case **52**. Then, the transportation case **52** is positioned at the specimen transfer

11

section 4e of the specimen imaging apparatus 4 by the operation of the lateral transport section 53, and the transporting section 4f takes out the specimen plate to perform the analysis next from the first plate container 61. The specimen plate 10, which is transported the previous time and which imaging by the specimen imaging apparatus 4 is completed, is then contained in the second plate container 62 of the transportation case 52. Thus, the operation of taking out the specimen plate 10 to perform the imaging next from the transportation case 52 and the operation of returning the specimen plate 10 performed with imaging to the transportation case 52 can be simultaneously carried out in the specimen transfer section 4e by operating the horizontal transport mechanism 23. The specimen plate 10 thus can be efficiently transported, and the processing ability of the specimen transporter 3 and the specimen testing system 1 can be enhanced.

As described above, the horizontal transport mechanism 23 of the specimen transporter 3 transports the specimen plate 10 taken out from the cassette 11 to the specimen imaging apparatus 4 while being contained in the transportation case 52. Thus, the specimen plate 10 taken out from the cassette 11 is thus covered by the transportation case 52, whereby attachment of dust and the like during the transportation can be prevented. The transportation case 52 of the horizontal transport mechanism 23 separately includes the first container 61 that contains the specimen plate 10 of before being performed with imaging and the second container 62 that contains the specimen plate 10 of after being performed with imaging. The liquid such as emulsion oil and the like that attached to the specimen plate 10 during the imaging thus may attach to the second container 62 but will not attach to the first container 61. Thus, the liquid can be prevented from attaching to the specimen plate 10 of before the imaging.

Since an opening (cutout 63, see FIG. 6) is formed at the bottom wall portion 58d of the transportation case 52, the liquid attached to the specimen plate 10 drops to the lower side through the opening and discharged to the outside of the transportation case 52, when the specimen plate 10 performed with imaging is transported to the specimen transfer position W and the transportation case 52 is made to a standing state. As shown in FIG. 7, FIG. 9, and FIG. 10, a liquid receiving tray 68 is arranged at the lower part of the specimen transfer position W, where the attachment of the liquid to other components in the specimen transporter 3, and the like can be prevented by receiving the liquid such as oil dropped from the transportation case 52. The liquid receiving tray 68 is attachable/detachable from the apparatus frame of the specimen transporter 3, so that the liquid accumulated on the liquid receiving tray 68 can be easily discarded and the liquid receiving tray 68 can be easily washed by detaching the liquid receiving tray 68. As shown in FIG. 9 and FIG. 10, a liquid receiving plate 69 is arranged on the lower side of the transportation path of the transportation case 52, so that the liquid dropped from the moving transportation case 52 can be received by the liquid receiving plate 69.

The transportation case 52 can contain two specimen plates 10 in a state arranged side by side on the left and the right, and thus the structure can be miniaturized as much as possible. When the transportation case 52 is in the horizontal posture, the height of the specimen plate 10 contained in each container 61, 62 may be made the same, and the transfer height of the specimen plate 10 of before being performed with imaging and after being performed with imaging by the transporting section 4f of the specimen imaging apparatus 4 can be made constant. When the transportation case 52 is in the standing posture, the front-back position of the specimen plate 10 contained in each container 61, 62 may be made the

12

same, and hence the front-back positions of specimen transfer by the gripping section 31 of the vertical transport mechanism 22 can be made constant.

As shown in FIG. 4, when inserting the specimen plate 10 to the first container 61 of the transportation case 52 by the vertical transport mechanism 22, the left-right width of the first container 61 is in a wide state (see FIG. 8B). Thus, the specimen plate 10 can be inserted into the first container 61 with a margin without colliding. However, if the transportation case 52 is transported up to the specimen imaging apparatus 4 in this state, the specimen plate 10 becomes shaky in the first container 61 thus possibly affecting the subsequent transfer of the specimen plate 10. Therefore, in the present embodiment, the transportation case 52 is once moved in the right direction (arrow x3) to make contact with the wall 71 of the apparatus frame before transporting the specimen plate 10 to the specimen imaging apparatus 4, as shown in FIG. 9A. More specifically, as shown in FIG. 8A, the first wall member 58 is moved toward the right side in the figure vis-à-vis to the second wall member 59 by bringing the leg member 64 into contact with the wall 71. The left-right width w1 of the first container 61 thus becomes small, and the rattling of the specimen plate 10 can be eliminated. In this case, the left-right width w2 of the second container 62 becomes relatively large.

The imaged specimen plate 10 is inserted to the second container 62 in the transportation unit 50 by the transporting section 4f in the specimen transfer section 4e of the specimen imaging apparatus 4. In this case, the left-right width w2 of the second container 62 is large, and thus the imaged specimen plate 10 can be inserted to the second container 62 with a margin without colliding. However, if the specimen plate 10 performed with imaging is transported to the specimen transfer position W as it is, the specimen plate 10 may possibly become shaky. Therefore, in the present embodiment, the transportation case 52 is once moved in the left direction (direction of arrow x5) shown in FIG. 10A to make contact with the wall 72 of the apparatus frame before transporting the specimen plate 10 to the specimen transfer position W. More specifically, as shown in FIG. 8B, the first wall member 58 is moved toward the left side in the figure vis-à-vis to the second wall member 59 by bringing the leg member 64 into contact with the wall 72. The left-right width w2 of the second container 62 thus becomes small, and the rattling of the specimen plate 10 can be eliminated.

[Configuration of Specimen Storage Device 20]

The specimen storage device 20 (rack transport mechanism 24, accumulating section 75) is provided to accommodate in the predetermined rack 12, the specimen plate 10 performed with imaging transported to the specimen transfer position W by the horizontal transport mechanism 23. As shown in FIG. 11 to FIG. 14, the rack 12 has a bottom wall 13a of a rectangular shape in plan view and four side walls 13b, 13c raised toward the upper side from each side of the bottom wall 13a, and has a shape in which the upper side is opened. A total of 12 specimen plates 10 can be accommodated inside the rack 12. Specifically, the rack 12 can accommodate a plurality of specimen plates 10 so as to be lined in the longitudinal direction of the bottom wall 13a in a substantially perpendicularly standing posture.

A recessed groove (supporting section) 14 extending in the up-down direction is formed in plurals on the front and back on the inner side of the left and right side walls 13b of the rack 12. The specimen plate 10 is supported in the standing posture, and a plurality of specimen plates 10 is contained with a spacing without contacting each other by fitting both side portions of the sample plate 10 to the recessed groove 14. The recessed groove 14 is formed such that the width becomes

13

wider toward the upper side. Thus, when fitting the specimen plate 10 to the recessed groove 14, the specimen plate 10 is less likely to hit the projecting portion between the recessed grooves 14, and the rattling can be suppressed by inserting the specimen plate 10 to the lower side of the recessed groove 14.

Furthermore, the liquid such as the emulsion oil, and the like that attached in imaging flows toward the lower side and is accumulated at the bottom wall 13a of the rack 12 since the specimen plate 10 is accommodated in a standing state. Thus, the liquid does not spill out to the outside or get the moving region of the rack 12, and the like dirty. A recess 13d is formed at the lower end side of the left and right side walls 13b, where the contacting area with respect to the bottom plate 80 of the accumulating section 75, to be described later, is reduced by the recess 13d. The resistance of when the rack 12 slidably moves on the bottom plate 80 is thus reduced.

A hook portion 15 bent toward the lower side is formed at the upper end portion of the front and back side walls 13c of the rack 12. The rack 12 is formed to be plane symmetric with respect to a perpendicular plane passing through the front-back center line O1 and plane symmetric with respect to a perpendicular plane passing through the left-right center line O2 in the plan view of FIG. 12. In other words, the rack 12 is formed to be rotation symmetric (double symmetric) with respect to the central line C of the rack 12 in plan view. Therefore, when setting the rack 12 with respect to the accumulating section 75 of the specimen transporter 3, the rack can be set without taking the direction of the front-back direction into consideration.

As shown in FIG. 13, a recess 17 is formed on both left and right sides of the lower end portion in the front and back side walls 13c of the rack 12. A portion between the recesses 17 on both left and right sides is a detecting portion 16 to be detected by a sensor (detector) for detecting whether or not the rack 12 exists at a predetermined position (take-out collecting position R) in the accumulating section 75, to be described later.

As shown in FIG. 1, the specimen storage device 20 includes the accumulating section 75 capable of accumulating a plurality of racks 12 so as to be lined in the left-right direction, and the rack transport mechanism 24 for transporting the rack 12 in the horizontal direction at the inside and the outside of the accumulating section 75. The rack transport mechanism 24 includes a lateral transport section 76 (see FIG. 15) for transporting the rack 12 in the left-right direction, and a longitudinal transport section 77 for transporting the rack 12 in the front-back direction from the predetermined position R in the accumulating section 75. The accumulating section 75 is arranged on the front side of the specimen transfer position W, and the longitudinal transport section 77 is arranged to transverse the specimen transfer position W in the front-back direction.

FIG. 15 is a cross-sectional explanatory view of the rack transport mechanism 24 seen from the side, and FIG. 16 and FIG. 17 are cross-sectional explanatory views of the rack transport mechanism 24 seen from the front.

The accumulating section 75 includes the bottom plate 80 formed to a rectangular shape that is long in the left-right direction in plan view, and front and back plates 81, 82 and left and right plates 83 raised from the four sides of the bottom plate. A plurality of racks 12 is mounted on the bottom plate 80 to accumulate the same. The accumulating section 75 of the present embodiment has the take-out collecting position R of the rack 12 set at a central part in the left-right direction. At the take-out collecting position R, the rack 12 is taken out from the accumulating section 75, and the specimen plate 10 is accommodated with respect to the rack 12. The rack 12 in

14

which the accommodation of the specimen plate 10 is completed is again returned to the take out collecting position R.

A pre-stage accumulating section 75A for accumulating an empty rack 12, in which the specimen plate 10 is not contained, is arranged on the right side of the take-out collecting position R in the accumulating section 75, and a post-stage accumulating section 75B for accumulating the rack 12, in which the used specimen plate 10 is contained, is arranged on the left side of the take-out collecting position R.

As shown in FIG. 16, the back plate 82 of the accumulating section 75 is formed only at the portions of the pre-stage accumulating section 75A and the post-stage accumulating section 75B, and is not arranged at the take-out collecting position R. Thus, the rack 12 arranged at the take-out collecting position R can be pulled out toward the back side. Furthermore, as shown in FIG. 15, the hook portion 15 on the back side of the rack 12 contained in the pre-stage accumulating section 75A and the post-stage accumulating section 75B is engaged with the upper end portion of the back plate 82. Thus, the overturning in the left-right direction of the rack 12 in the accumulating sections 75A, 75B is prevented. Therefore, the hook portion 15 formed on the rack 12 and the back plate 82 of the accumulating sections 75A, 75B function as an overturning preventing means for preventing the overturning of the rack 12.

The lateral transport section 76 is configured to transport the rack 12 in the accumulating section 75 to the right and the left. In other words, the lateral transport section 76 transports the rack 12 from the pre-stage accumulating section 75A to the post-stage accumulating section 75B through the take-out collecting position R. More specifically, the lateral transport section 76 includes a pusher member 85 that engages a rack 12 at the right most side (back part side in the transporting direction) among the plurality of racks 12 contained in the pre-stage accumulating section 75A, and a drive section 86 for moving the pusher member 85 in the left-right direction.

As shown in FIG. 15, a pair of front and back pusher members 85 are arranged, and can engage the front end portion and the back end portion of the rack 12, respectively. The pair of front and back pusher members 85 is coupled by a coupling member 87 at the lower side of the accumulating section 75, and the movement in the left-right direction of the coupling member 87 is guided by a guide rail 88 extending in the left-right direction.

As shown in FIG. 16 and FIG. 17, the drive section 86 is configured by a belt conveyor. Specifically, the drive section 86 includes a pair of left and right pulleys 86a, a belt 86b wound around the pulleys 86a, and a drive motor 86c for driving one pulley 86a. The coupling member 87 is coupled to the belt 86b.

When the belt 86b is sent by the operation of the drive motor 86c, the pusher member 85 moves in the left-right direction through the coupling member 87. All the racks 12 on the accumulating section 75 can be moved in the left direction by engaging the pusher member 85 with the rack 12 on the right most side and moving the same in the left direction. As shown in FIG. 16, the pusher member 85 has the right end portion of the pre-stage accumulating section 75A as an initial position, and can move the rack 12 by moving in the left direction from the initial position.

The rack 12 transported to the take-out collecting position R by the lateral transport section 76 is taken out from the accumulating section 75 by the longitudinal transport section 77, to be described later, where a stopper mechanism (transportation inhibiting mechanism) 78 for inhibiting the transportation so that the rack 12 existing other than at the take-out



15

collecting position R does not enter the take-out collecting position R by mistake is arranged.

As shown in FIG. 16 and FIG. 17, at both left and right sides of the take-out collecting position R, the stopper mechanism 78 includes a transportation inhibiting member 90 that projects out on the bottom plate 80 of the accumulating section 75 to act on the rack 12, and a switching section 91 for switching between an acting state in which the transportation inhibiting member 90 projects out from the bottom plate 80 and a non-acting state in which the transportation inhibiting member 90 is evacuated to the lower side of the bottom plate 80. As shown in FIG. 15, two transportation inhibiting members 90 are arranged in a front and back manner at each of the left and the right of the take-out collecting position R.

Each transportation inhibiting member 90 is turnably attached about a supporting shaft 90a in the front-back direction at the lower side of the bottom plate 80. The transportation inhibiting members 90 facing each other in the left-right direction are coupled by a link member 90b to turn in cooperation. Specifically, the left and right transportation inhibiting members 90 are evacuated from the bottom plate 80 by being turned in a direction of approaching each other, and are projected out on the bottom plate 80 by being turned in a direction of separating from each other.

The switching section 91 includes a drive link 91a having one end coupled to a lower end portion of the transportation inhibiting member 90 on the right side, and an interlocking link 91b having one end coupled to the other end of the drive link 91a. The interlocking link 91b has a central part turnably attached about a supporting shaft 91c in the front-back direction, and the drive link 91a is coupled to the upper end portion. An engagement member 87a that moves with the coupling member 87 of the lateral transport section 76 is engaged with the lower end portion of the interlocking link 91b. Furthermore, the interlocking link 91b is biased in a clockwise direction by a biasing member (not shown).

Therefore, the stopper mechanism 78 operates in cooperation with the operation of the lateral transport section 76. Specifically, as shown in FIG. 16, when the pusher member 85 is at the initial position on the right end, the engagement member 87a engages the interlocking link 91b and the transportation inhibiting member 90 is in the acting state of projecting out from the bottom plate 80. In this state, the racks 12 in the pre-stage accumulating section 75A and the post-stage accumulating section 75B cannot enter the take-out collecting position R. The rack 12 also cannot move to the take-out collecting position R since the pusher member 85 is at the initial position.

As shown in FIG. 17, when the pusher member 85 is moved in the left direction from the initial position to push the rack 12, the engagement member 87a is disengaged from the interlocking link 91b so that the transportation inhibiting member 90 is in the non-acting state through the drive link 91a. Therefore, the rack 12 pushed by the pusher member 85 can be transported into the accumulating section 75 without being inhibited by the transportation inhibiting member 90.

Thus, the stopper mechanism 78 (transportation inhibiting member 90) operates in cooperation with the lateral transport section 76, and is driven by the same drive section as the drive section 86 of the lateral transport section 76. Therefore, the structure can be simplified compared to when driving the relevant components with separate drive sections.

FIG. 21 is a side explanatory view showing the longitudinal transport section 77 (retreated state) of the rack transport mechanism 24, and FIG. 22 is a side explanatory view showing the longitudinal transport section 77 (advanced state) of the rack transport mechanism 24.

16

The longitudinal transport section 77 has a function of taking out the rack 12 at the take-out collecting position R from the accumulating section 75 by moving it backward by the lateral transport section 76, transporting the rack 12 to a storage position (specimen transfer position W described above) of the specimen plate 10, and again returning the rack 12 of after being stored with the specimen plate 10 back to the accumulating section 75.

The longitudinal transport section 77 includes a supporting section 92 for supporting the rack 12, and a drive section 94 for moving the supporting section 92 in the front-back direction. The supporting section 92 includes an engagement nail 93 for engaging the hook portion 15 on the back side of the rack 12, a posture holder 95 for holding the posture of the rack 12 engaged to the engagement nail 93, and a movement member 96 having the engagement nail 93 and the posture holder 95 attached to the front end.

The movement member 96 is a long member formed to be long in the front-back direction, and is supported to be movable in the front-back direction by a guide section 97.

The drive section 94 includes a belt conveyor, and includes a pair of front and back pulleys 94a, a belt 94b wound around the pulleys 94a, and a drive motor 94c for driving one pulley 94a. A back end portion of the movement member 96 is coupled to the belt 94b. Therefore, the engagement nail 93 and the posture holder 95 can be moved in the front-back direction through the movement member 96 by the operation of the drive motor 94c. The position of the engagement nail 93 shown in FIG. 21 is a most retreated initial position.

The engagement nail 93 supports the rack 12 in a lifted state by engaging with the hook portion 15 on the back side of the rack 12. The front portion side of the rack 12 tilts downward if the engagement nail 93 is merely engaged with the hook portion 15, and hence the posture of the rack 12 is held horizontal by bringing the posture holder 95 into contact with the back side wall 13c of the rack 12. The posture holder 95 includes a holder main body 95a that makes contact with the rack 12, and an operation member 95c turnably arranged about a supporting shaft 95b in the left-right direction on the movement member 96. The operation member 95c is biased to turn toward the front side by a biasing member 95d including a tension coil spring bridged between the operation member 95c and the engagement nail 93.

FIG. 22 shows a state in which the engagement nail 93 and the posture holder 95 are advanced toward the front side the most by the longitudinal transport section 77. In this case, the engagement nail 93 is arranged at a position lined in the left-right direction with the upper end portion of the back plate 82 of the accumulating section 75. Therefore, when the rack 12 is transported to the take-out collecting position R by the lateral transport section 76, the hook portion 15 on the back side thereof automatically engages with the engagement nail 93. The operation member 95c of the posture holder 95 makes contact with a contacting portion 98 arranged on the upper back side of the accumulating section 75 so as to be turned toward the back side. Thus, the holder main body 95a of the posture holder 95 is in a state retreated from the back side wall 13c of the rack 12 so as not to inhibit the lateral transportation of the rack 12. A roller 96a is attached to the lower surface of the front end portion of the movement member 96, which roller 96a is mounted on a supporting board 99 arranged on the lower back side of the accumulating section 75. The front end portion of the movement member 96 is thereby supported, so that the engagement nail 93 is positioned at an appropriate position in the up-down direction.

17

FIGS. 18 to FIG. 20 are schematic plan views describing the operation of the lateral transport section 76 of the rack transport mechanism 24.

Part (A) of FIG. 18 shows a state in which five empty racks 12 are accumulated in the pre-stage accumulating section 75A. Whether or not there is a rack 12 in the pre-stage accumulating section 75A can be detected with a sensor 100. The sensor 100 is configured by a pair of light projecting/receiving units having an optical axis that diagonally passes the pre-stage accumulating section 75A. The pusher member 85 of the lateral transport section 76 is arranged at the initial position on the right end. Furthermore, whether or not there is a rack 12 in the post-stage accumulating section 75B can be detected with a sensor 102. The sensor 102 is configured by a reflective light projecting/receiving unit arranged at the left end of the post-stage accumulating section 75B. When the rack 12 is transported to the left end of the post-stage accumulating section 75B, that is, when the post-stage accumulating section 75B becomes full, the light signal reflected by the rack 12 at the left end is received by the sensor 102 thus detecting that the post-stage accumulating section 75B is full.

In part (B) of FIG. 18, when the pusher member 85 is moved in the left direction, all the racks 12 in the pre-stage accumulating section 75A are pushed in the left direction. The operation of the pusher member 85 is stopped when the rack 12 at the most left side is positioned at the take-out collecting position R. In this case, the hook portion 15 (see FIG. 22) of the rack 12 positioned at the take-out collecting position R engages with the engagement nail 93 of the longitudinal transport section 77 waiting at the relevant position R.

Whether or not the rack 12 is positioned at the take-out collecting position R may be detected with a sensor 101. As shown in FIG. 15, the sensor 101 includes a pair of light projecting/receiving units having an optical axis 101a that passes through holes 81a, 80a formed in the front plate 81 and the bottom plate 80 of the accumulating section 75, respectively. The sensor 101 can detect that the rack 12 is positioned at the take-out collecting position R when the optical axis 101a is shielded by a detecting portion 16 formed at the lower end portion of the front side wall 13c of the rack 12. In other words, as shown in FIG. 13, the existence of the rack 12 is not detected if the optical axis 101a of the sensor 101 is in a range A of the recesses 17 of the rack 12 lined side by side to the left and right, and the existence of the rack 12 is detected if the optical axis 101a is in a range B of the detecting portion 16.

Thereafter, as shown in part (C) of FIG. 18, the rack 12 is taken out from the take-out collecting position R when the engagement nail 93 of the longitudinal transport section 77 is moved toward the back side. The specimen plate 10 performed with imaging is sequentially stored in the rack 12 taken out. The details of such operation will be described later.

As shown in part (A) of FIG. 19, when the pusher member 85 is moved in the right direction and positioned at the initial position, the transportation inhibiting member 90 projects out on the bottom plate 80 of the accumulating section 75. The racks 12 remaining in the pre-stage accumulating section 75A thus can be prevented from entering the take-out collecting position R. As shown in part (B) of FIG. 19, when the rack 12 of after storing the specimen plate 10 is advanced forward by the longitudinal transport section 77 and returned to the take-out collecting position R, the pusher member 85 is slightly moved in the left direction and the transportation inhibiting member 90 is evacuated to the lower side of the bottom plate 80. In the present embodiment, the longitudinal transport section 77 does not move the rack to the take-out collecting

18

position R when the transportation inhibiting member 90 is projecting out on the bottom plate 80.

In part (A) of FIG. 19, when the transportation inhibiting member 90 is projecting out on the bottom plate 80, the rack 12 of the pre-stage accumulating section 75A is slightly pushed back in the right direction. This is because the movement in the right direction is involved when the transportation inhibiting member 90 on the right side projects out from the bottom plate 80, as shown in FIG. 16 and FIG. 17. Wider space of the take-out collecting position R can be ensured and interference with another rack 12 in the accumulating section 75 can be prevented when the rack 12 of after storing the specimen plate 10 is returned to the take-out collecting position R by pushing back the rack 12 of the pre-stage accumulating section 75A in the right direction.

Then, as shown in part (C) of FIG. 19, the pusher member 85 at the initial position is moved in the left direction, and the four empty racks 12 in the pre-stage accumulating section 75A and the rack 12 storing the specimen plate 10 at the take-out collecting position R are all moved in the left direction. When the empty rack 12 is positioned at the take-out collecting position R, the pusher member 85 stops the operation and the rack 12 is taken out toward the back side by the longitudinal transport section 77, as shown in part (A) of FIG. 20.

Thereafter, when the pusher member 85 is returned to the initial position, the transportation inhibiting member 90 again projects out on the bottom plate 80, as shown in part (B) of FIG. 20. In this case, the rack 12 storing the specimen plate 10 is slightly pushed in the left direction by the transportation inhibiting member 90, and the empty rack 12 is pushed back slightly in the right direction by the transportation inhibiting member 90, so that a wide space of the take-out collecting position R can be ensured.

The operation of storing the imaged specimen plate 10 in the rack 12 will now be described.

FIGS. 23A to 23C are schematic side views describing the operation of the longitudinal transport section 77 of the rack transport mechanism 24. In FIG. 23A, the rack 12 taken out from the take-out collecting position R of the accumulating section 75 is positioned on the back side than the specimen transfer position W by retreating the engagement nail 93 of the longitudinal transport section 77 to the initial position. As described above, when the vertical transport mechanism 22 takes out the imaged specimen plate 10 from the transportation case 52 in the horizontal transport mechanism 23 (see FIG. 10B) and transports the same to the upper position H of the specimen transfer position W, the longitudinal transport section 77 of the rack transport mechanism 24 moves the rack 12 forward (arrow y1) and positions the same on the lower side of the gripping section 31.

As shown in FIG. 12, the rack 12 includes a storage position of the specimen plate 10 at a plurality of areas in the front-back direction, so that the longitudinal transport section 77 moves the rack 12 forward to align a predetermined storage position, to which the specimen plate 10 is to be inserted, with the lower side of the specimen plate 10.

Then, as shown in FIG. 23B, the gripping section 31 in the vertical transport mechanism 22 is lowered and the specimen plate 10 is inserted into the rack 12.

Thereafter, as shown in FIG. 23C, the gripping section 31 is raised with the gripping nail 33 of the gripping section 31 opened. The rack 12 is moved toward the back side (arrow y2) by the longitudinal transport section 77 when successively storing the specimen plate 10 in the rack 12, and the rack 12 is further moved forward (arrow y3) by the longitudinal transport section 77 so that the rack 12 is returned to the take-out

19

collecting position R in the accumulating section 75 when the storing of the specimen plate 10 with respect to the rack 12 is finished.

As shown in part (C) of FIG. 19 and part (A) of FIG. 20, when the rack 12 is returned to the accumulating section 75, a new empty rack 12 is taken out from the accumulating section 75 and the operations after FIG. 23A are again repeatedly carried out.

In the present embodiment, the specimen plate in the horizontal posture is received from the specimen imaging apparatus 4, the posture of the received specimen plate 10 is changed to the standing posture, and such specimen plate 10 is stored in the rack 12 in such state. Thus, for example, the specimen can be imaged with the emulsion oil on the smearing surface of the specimen plate 10 thus acquiring a highly accurate specimen image, and the specimen plate 10 can be stored in the rack 12 in a standing state so that the emulsion oil moves to the lower side of the rack 12 and the oil can be suppressed from spilling out to the outside of the rack 12 when taking out the specimen plate 10 from the rack 12.

Furthermore, in the present embodiment, the specimen plate 10 can be stored in the rack 12 in a standing posture and in a state the recording portion 10b recorded with the sample information is positioned at the upper end. Thus, the specimen plate 10 can be stored so that the sample information including the identification information of the sample can be easily seen, and for example, the user can easily identify and take out the specimen plate 10 that requires retest.

Furthermore, in the present embodiment, the specimen transporter 3 receives from the specimen creating apparatus 2 the specimen plate 10, which takes the standing posture and which is in a state the recording portion 10b is positioned on the upper side. Thus, the specimen creating apparatus 2 that creates the specimen plate 10 in such posture, and transports the relevant specimen plate 10 out to the specimen transporter 3 as it is can be adopted. Therefore, in the specimen creating apparatus 2, the stain fluid, for example, can be poured onto the specimen plate 10 in the standing posture to stain the cells in the sample, and the stain fluid can be suppressed from attaching to the recording portion 10b.

In the present embodiment, the specimen plate 10 in the transportation case 52 can be changed to a laid state and a standing state by turning the transportation case 52 storing the specimen plate 10 therein with the posture changing mechanism 65, so that the posture of the specimen plate 10 of before being performed with imaging can be changed and the posture of the specimen plate 10 of after being performed with imaging can be changed using the common mechanism.

The rack transport mechanism 24 of the present embodiment sets a plurality of racks 12 so as to be lined in the left-right direction in the accumulating section 75 with the longitudinal direction of the rack 12 (direction in which the specimen plates 10 are lined) directed in the front-back direction, and transports the rack 12 in the left-right direction in the relevant accumulating section 75. Thus, the accumulating section 75 of the rack transport mechanism 24 can be configured small in the left-right direction and the transportation distance in the left-right direction of the rack 12 by the lateral transport section 76 can also be reduced compared to when the longitudinal direction of the rack 12 is directed in the left-right direction.

The rack transport mechanism 24 can perform the operation of taking out and collecting the rack 12 with respect to the accumulating section 75 and the operation of aligning each storage position of the rack 12 at the standby position of the specimen plate 10 with the movement in one direction since the direction of taking out and collecting the rack 12 with

20

respect to the accumulating section 75 and the direction in which the specimen plates 10 are lined in the rack 12 are coincided, whereby the configuration of the rack transport mechanism 24 can be simplified.

The specimen storage device 20 of the present embodiment includes the pre-stage accumulating section 75A for accumulating an empty rack 12, and a post-stage accumulating section 75B for accumulating the rack 12 storing the specimen plate 10 performed with imaging at the front portion side of the specimen transporter 3, so that the user can supply the rack 12 to the pre-stage accumulating section 75A and take out the rack 12 from the post-stage accumulating section 75B at one area on the front side of the specimen transporter 3, whereby the operability of such operations can be enhanced.

The specimen testing system 1 of the present embodiment has the specimen transporter 3 arranged between the specimen creating apparatus 2 and the specimen imaging apparatus 4, where the specimen plate 10 created by the specimen creating apparatus 2 is not directly supplied to the specimen imaging apparatus 4 but is supplied through the specimen transporter 3. Furthermore, the specimen plate 10 performed with imaging is not collected at the specimen imaging apparatus 4, but is collected to the rack 12 at the specimen transporter 3. Thus, the specimen imaging apparatus 4 does not need to include a structure for receiving the specimen plate 10 from the specimen creating apparatus 2 and a structure for collecting the specimen plate 10 performed with imaging, and merely needs to include the transfer section 4e of the specimen with respect to transporter 3. The structure is thus simplified and miniaturized. Furthermore, since the specimen creating apparatus 2 also does not need to include a structure for transporting the specimen plate 10 to the specimen imaging apparatus 4, the structure can be simplified and miniaturized. The specimen transporter 3 can collect the used cassette 11 and the imaged specimen plate 10, so that the user merely needs to take out and process the used cassette 11 and the imaged specimen plate 10 only from the specimen transporter 3, whereby the operability of the processing can be enhanced. [Other Variants]

The present invention is not limited to the embodiment described above, and changes can be appropriately made within a scope of the invention described in the Claims.

For example, in the embodiment described above, the specimen plate 10 in a perpendicular posture is stored in the rack 12, but the specimen plate 10 in an inclined posture may be stored in the rack 12. In this case, the posture of the specimen plate 10 is changed by the posture changing mechanism 65 so that the imaged specimen plate 10 takes the inclined posture.

In the rack transport mechanism 24, the take-out collecting position R is set at one area in the accumulating section 75, but the take-out position and the collecting position may be individually provided. The accumulating number of racks 12 in the accumulating section 75 also may be appropriately changed.

The supply of the specimen plate 10 to the specimen transporter 3 may be performed not only from the specimen creating apparatus 2 but may also be performed by hand on the specimen receiving section 26.

In the embodiment described above, the imaged specimen plate 10 is inserted to the rack 12 taken out from the accumulating section 75 to the specimen transfer position W, but the specimen plate 10 may be transported to the upper side of the accumulating section 75 and the specimen plate 10 may be inserted to the rack 12 positioned in the accumulating section 75.

21

The sample to be tested is not limited to blood and may be urine or samples collected from the uterine cervix.

The posture of the specimen plate of before being performed with imaging may be changed and the posture of the specimen plate of after being performed with imaging may be changed with different posture changing mechanisms.

What is claimed is:

1. A specimen transporter for transporting a specimen plate, one side of which is a smearing surface having a sample thereon, to a specimen imaging apparatus configured to record an image of the sample, the specimen transporter comprising:

a specimen transport section that transports the specimen plate to the specimen imaging apparatus that records an image of the sample;

a posture changing section that receives the specimen plate from the specimen imaging apparatus with the smearing surface facing upward, and changes the posture of the specimen plate so that one end side in a longitudinal direction of the received specimen plate is positioned above the other end side; and

a specimen inserting section that inserts the specimen plate, which posture is changed, into a plate storage rack.

2. The specimen transporter according to claim 1, further comprising a storage unit that stores the specimen plate; wherein the specimen transport section transports the specimen plate to the specimen imaging apparatus by transporting the storage unit storing the specimen plate.

3. The specimen transporter according to claim 2, wherein the posture changing section changes the posture of the specimen plate by turning the storage unit.

4. The specimen transporter according to claim 2, wherein the specimen inserting section takes out the specimen plate stored in the storage unit, and inserts the specimen plate taken out into the plate storage rack.

5. The specimen transporter according to claim 2, wherein the storage unit is configured to contain a plurality of specimen plates.

6. The specimen transporter according to claim 1, wherein a recording portion, where identification information of a sample is recorded, is arranged at the one end side in the longitudinal direction of the specimen plate.

7. The specimen transporter according to claim 1, further comprising a specimen receiving section that receives a specimen plate of before being imaged, wherein the posture changing section changes the posture of the specimen plate received by the specimen receiving section before being imaged so that the smearing surface is facing upward, and the specimen transport section transports the specimen plate to the specimen imaging apparatus before being imaged, and in which the posture is changed by the posture changing section.

8. The specimen transporter according to claim 7, wherein the specimen transporter is connected to a specimen creating apparatus for creating a specimen plate; and

the specimen receiving section receives the specimen plate from the specimen creating apparatus.

9. The specimen transporter according to claim 8, wherein a recording portion, where identification information of a sample is recorded, is arranged at one end side in a longitudinal direction of the specimen plate; and

the specimen receiving section receives the specimen plate, in a state the recording portion is positioned on an upper side, from the specimen creating apparatus.

10. The specimen transporter according to claim 8, wherein the specimen receiving section is configured to receive a specimen cassette containing a specimen plate from the specimen creating apparatus; and

22

the posture changing section is configured to change the posture of the specimen plate taken out from the specimen cassette received by the specimen receiving section.

11. The specimen transporter according to claim 1, further comprising a storage unit that stores a specimen plate, wherein the posture changing section includes a turning mechanism that turns the storage unit in a turning direction, in which the imaged specimen plate is stored, so as to stand with one end of the storage unit as an axis to change the posture of the imaged specimen plate so that one end side in the longitudinal direction of the specimen plate is positioned above the other end side.

12. The specimen transporter according to claim 11, wherein the turning mechanism turns the storage unit, which stores the specimen plate before being imaged, in a direction opposite to the turning direction of the storage unit, in which the specimen plate after being imaged is stored, with one end of the storage unit as an axis to change the posture of the specimen plate before being imaged so that the smearing surface is facing upward.

13. The specimen transporter according to claim 11, wherein the specimen inserting section includes a gripping section that grips the specimen plate, and an up-down moving section that moves the gripping section in an up-down direction; and the gripping section is moved in the up-down direction with the up-down moving section to grip and take out the specimen plate in the standing storage unit with the gripping section and insert the specimen plate that is taken out into the plate storage rack.

14. The specimen transporter according to claim 13 further comprising a specimen receiving section that is configured to receive a specimen cassette containing the specimen plate, wherein the specimen inserting section is configured to take out the specimen plate from the specimen cassette before being imaged by moving the gripping section in the up-down direction with the up-down moving section, and the specimen transport section transports the specimen plate with the gripping section to the specimen imaging apparatus.

15. The specimen transporter according to claim 14, wherein the up-down moving section moves the gripping section so as to insert the specimen plate, taken out from the specimen cassette, into the storage unit before being imaged, and the specimen transport section transports the storage unit, in which the specimen plate is stored before being imaged, to the specimen imaging apparatus.

16. The specimen transporter according to claim 15, further comprising a cassette transport section that transports the specimen cassette received by the specimen receiving section to a position intersecting an up-down movement path of the gripping section; wherein

the specimen transport section is configured to transport the storage unit to a position intersecting the up-down movement path of the gripping section.

17. The specimen transporter according to claim 1, wherein the sample comprises blood.

18. A specimen testing system comprising a specimen imaging apparatus and a specimen transporter, wherein the specimen transporter comprises:

a specimen transport section that transports a specimen plate, one side of which is a smearing surface having a sample thereon, to the specimen imaging apparatus configured to record an image of the sample;

a posture changing section that receives the specimen plate from the specimen imaging apparatus with the smearing surface facing upward, and changing the posture of the specimen plate so that one end side in a longitudinal

direction of the received specimen plate is positioned above the other end side; and  
 a specimen inserting section that inserts the specimen plate, which posture is changed, into a plate storage rack.

**19.** The specimen testing system according to claim **18**,  
 wherein the specimen transporter includes a specimen receiving section that receives the specimen plate from a specimen creating apparatus;

the posture changing section is configured to change the posture of the specimen plate received by the specimen receiving section so that the smearing surface is facing upward; and

the specimen transport section transports the specimen plate, which posture is changed by the posture changing section, to the specimen imaging apparatus.

**20.** A method for transporting a specimen plate having a sample thereon to a specimen imaging apparatus configured to record an image of the sample, the method comprising:

transporting the specimen plate to the specimen imaging apparatus and recording an image of the sample;

receiving the specimen plate from the specimen imaging apparatus, the specimen plate including a smearing surface having the sample thereon facing in an upward direction;

changing a posture of the specimen plate so that one end side in a longitudinal direction of the received specimen plate is positioned above the other end side; and

inserting the specimen plate, which posture is changed, into a plate storage rack.

\* \* \* \* \*

UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE  
**CERTIFICATE OF CORRECTION**

PATENT NO. : 9,157,925 B2  
APPLICATION NO. : 14/040065  
DATED : October 13, 2015  
INVENTOR(S) : Mitsuo Yamasaki et al.

Page 1 of 1

It is certified that error appears in the above-identified patent and that said Letters Patent is hereby corrected as shown below:

In the Claims

In column 21, claim 7, line 45, after “specimen plate” delete “of”.

Signed and Sealed this  
Eighth Day of March, 2016

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Michelle K. Lee". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first letters of each name being capitalized and prominent.

Michelle K. Lee  
*Director of the United States Patent and Trademark Office*